The New-York Times.

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THE MARYLAND INVASION.

Occupation of Hagerstown by the Rebels in Force.

The Advance of Gen. McClellan's Army to Damascus.

Sugar-Loaf Mountain Occupied by Him.

The Principal Rebel Force Believed to be in Maryland.

Supply Trains Crossing from Virginia but Not Returning.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REBEL GEN. LEE

Preparations in Pennsylvania to Repel Invasion.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The *Bulletin's* Harrisburgh dispatch says that Hagerstown is occupied by only 200 rebel cavalry. The main rebel army is at Funkstown, 2½ miles off. A small party had appeared a short distance from the State line.

Pennsylvania is not yet invaded.

JACKSON is reported to be at Middletown, with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Inquirer*, of this city, says: "Information has just been received from a highly reliable source, that the rebels, 20,000 strong, with 40 pieces of artillery, took possession of Hagerstown at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The telegraph operator skedaddled."

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

ROCKVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 10—Evening.

Poolesville, about ten miles from here, is the furthest point up the river we now occupy; but as to movements generally, it would now be improper to speak.

No word has recently been received of Col. MILES, who has been occupying Harper's Ferry. The impression is that he has left that point by this time, as it would be impossible for him to hold that position while the enemy occupy Frederick, and may march upon Hagerstown, which is anticipated.

No one seems to have any definite knowledge of the numerical force now in Maryland.

There is no doubt the enemy are throwing all their available force into Maryland. Two deserters from the Twenty-Fourth North Carolina regiment arrived here to-day. They state that two of their brigades marched directly from Richmond to Frederick.

The supply trains of the rebels continue to cross into Maryland, but none are known to return.

Our troops advanced this morning.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

By an officer who left headquarters yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, we learn that the army had advanced as far as the village of Damascus, thirty-four miles from Washington, about four miles from the Frederick County line, and sixteen from Frederickstown. His ignorance of any such incident contradicts a story very prevalent yesterday, of a battle of Gen. BURNSIDE's division and its defeat.

OCCUPATION OF SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Poolesville saying that our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The telegraph operator at Elysville reports hearing heavy cannonading in the distance all the morning.

A gentleman who arrived here from Frederick this morning confirms the previous statements as to the wretched appearance of the rebels. They appeared to be generally well-armed, but shockingly filthy. In one sense, every man might be considered a host in himself, judging from the *animated* nature of their persons.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LEE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

General LEE has issued the following proclamation:

LEE'S HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
NEAR FREDERICKTOWN, Sept. 8.

To the People of Maryland:

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, upon no charge, and contrary to all the forms of law.

A faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by a venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt.

The Government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the Press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive; and citizens ordered to be tried by Military Commissioners for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No restraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of you in every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice whatever it may be, and while the Southern People will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday—11:30 P. M.

The tenor of advices from the Upper Potomac, to-day, has been to augment the estimates of yesterday, in regard to the enemy's force there. Their number are placed at from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand men, under Gens. R. E. and FITZHUGH LEE, MAGRUDER, WALKER, ANDERSON, JACKSON, LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL; and a reporter just in from Frederick puts them still higher.

Gen. LEE's proclamation is regarded as politic and mischievous.

The reporter above mentioned says that the force at Frederick, when he left, was preparing to march on Hagerstown. He heard a Colonel order his command to be in readiness for that expedition.

Large rebel forces were continually crossing the Potomac. He saw numerous pieces of artillery, generally marked U. S., at Frederick.

There has been a great rush to enlist in the rebel army. The room where names were received was besieged with applicants.

FACTS AND RUMORS IN WASHINGTON.

From the Star of Wednesday Evening.

Judging from the Baltimore papers of this morning, quite as little definite is known in that city of the numbers and movements of the rebel army in Maryland as is known here, outside of the War Department. We feel sure that the authorities here are constantly in receipt of the most contradictory information upon both those points of so absorbing interest just now. The unreliability of estimates made by persons who are not experts, relative to the number of forces, was never better exemplified than on this occasion; some estimating a force passing under their view at five thousand or ten, while others set the same force down as being a hundred thousand strong. The Government here and Gen. McCLELLAN, we apprehend, are prepared for a due reception of quite the latter number in Maryland, and we think our military authorities believe there are that number either over the river, or ready to ford it at an hour's notice.

Up to noon to-day, no movement of the rebels in Maryland, calculated to develop their numbers or their plans, were known by any portion of the public here to have been made, though the authorities of Baltimore were last night profoundly impressed with the belief that JACKSON is gradually moving his force in the direction of their city. If true, he will find a far-hotter reception there, and on the way, than he bargains for.

Last night, Gen. McCLELLAN sent hither full sixty wagon loads of knapsacks. This tells of his purpose of divesting his force of every possible incumbrance to rapid marching or effective fighting, and that he anticipates both very shortly.

Nothing up to noon to-day is known here of the presence of the rebels in any force west of the point where we located their advance westward in yesterday's *Star*; that is: about six miles east of Hagerstown. The fact that in twenty-four hours they have not proceeded further west indicates that their operations for the present are to be turned in this direction or that of Baltimore, if their visit to Maryland was designed for any other purpose than to sack Frederick and Washington Counties of provisions, stock, shoes, clothing, &c.

PROMPT PREPARATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 11.

The following order has just been issued:

By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service, to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country. Officers in command of organizations, as authorized by General Order No. 35, will at once report by telegraph the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburgh for such companies as may be ordered to move. Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigences of service may require. Formation of companies under the General Orders should continue to be made as rapidly as possible, until all able-bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of Gov. CURTIN.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

It was understood that important news was being received here by the military authorities this morning, but your correspondent could not learn the tenor of the dispatches.

Complete arrangements have been made which will prevent the rebels from playing any of their telegraphic pranks.

Major BENJAMIN WASHABAUGH, Chief of the Ordnance Department, and Col. JOHN B. PARKER, of Carlisle, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, have been appointed to superintend the organization of the Reserve Militia of Pennsylvania.

Col. PARKER's office was crowded this morning by Captains of newly organized militia companies, who are here in great numbers from all parts of the State, applying for arms.

By careful calculation it has been ascertained that there are over sixty thousand men of the Reserve Militia now thoroughly organized into companies, under the provisions of the Militia Act of 1858. In a very short time their brigade organization will be complete.

Thus far, arms have been distributed as follows:

Lancaster County	2,120 guns.
Franklin	1,500 guns.
Snyder	100 guns.
Cumberland	1,000 guns, and 110 sabres.
Dauphin	500 guns.
Adams	1,000 guns, and 75 sabres.
York	800 guns.

These returns are not complete. Thousands of arms, in addition, have been distributed throughout the Commonwealth, and thousands more will have been distributed by to-morrow morning.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Capt. PALMER and the troop of mounted scouts, who, when last heard from, were in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, procuring information of the enemy's movements.

Hagerstown is now occupied by a large force of rebel cavalry. They were in possession of the telegraph office, and had commenced tearing up the track of the Franklin Railroad.

A cavalry raid is expected at Chambersburgh, and many citizens are preparing to leave. Force enough, it is expected, will be there to check the cavalry raid.

Gen. REYNOLDS, of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, is expected to arrive here to-night, to assume active command of all forces for the defence of the Valley and Harrisburgh.

AFFAIRS IN SUSQUEHANNAH.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 11.

Susquehannah is awake! The citizens of this place held a meeting last night and formed a company in accordance with the order of Gov. CURTIN. Over ninety men signed the roll, and hold themselves in readiness to march to the field of battle at an hour's notice. Susquehannah is fully aroused.

EXCITEMENT IN SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

All along the Northern Central and the York and Gettysburgh Railroads, the wildest excitement prevails. There is not a little village hamlet, of ever so humble pretensions, that does not boast its band of patriots, who are drilling and otherwise making preparations for resistance to State invasion, and protection of the General Government.

There are rumors of a very unreliable character constantly in circulation respecting the rapid advance of the rebels. Your correspondent was positively informed at Columbia last night that the rebels were in possession of York, and were occupying the place with a force of fifteen thousand. That there are many scouting parties of rebel cavalry ranging through the country in this vicinity I cannot doubt; but I am seriously inclined to think I shall find no rebels in Hanover, whither I go this morning. Instead of the rebels being in pursuit of me, as I expected, the tables are turned, and I am in pursuit of the rebels.

Reports are constantly being received of bridges burned, crops destroyed, cattle driven off, and, in some instances, citizens murdered. Many of these reports are undoubtedly true, but they are not applicable to this immediate neighborhood.

Although this city has sent hundreds to the war, still, within a very short time, seven companies of infantry and one cavalry company have been raised.

REBEL CAVALRY AT MIDDLETOWN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 8—5 P. M.

A party of rebel cavalry, under Capt. MOTTER, formerly of this place, made a dash through Middletown, about noon, tearing down the only American flag exhibited, and swearing and cheering vociferously.

They committed no other outrages, and after being entertained at RIDDLEMOSER's Hotel, they left the place amid the imprecations of the people. At 4½ o'clock they came back, but this time as prisoners, in charge of a squad of COLE's Maryland Cavalry, who had bagged the rebels just after they had left the town. The Union scouts were under the command of Capt. RUSSELL.

The people, especially the females, were wild with enthusiasm, rendered the more intense by the despondency which preceded it. It is likely the rebels would have escaped, had it not been for the generous manner in which RIDDLEMOSER treated them, a number of them being so drunk that they overstaid their time.

The rebels boasted that Gens. FLOYD and LORING were in Hagerstown, and would soon be in Pennsylvania, but were very uncharitable in their comments upon the thievish propensities of the former.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

From the Baltimore American, of yesterday.

We have some later intelligence this morning from the rebel lines, which indicate that whatever may have been the purposes and intentions of the rebel chiefs in crossing the Potomac and seizing Frederick, that they are now closely hugging the Potomac, and with the exception of cavalry demonstrations and picket guards, their whole army is massed between Frederick and the river.

Gen. McCLELLAN here confronts them with a large army, his line extending from the Potomac to a point considerably north of the Baltimore road, and protecting even Westminster and other portions of Carroll County from the cavalry raids of the enemy. He has so thoroughly encompassed them that they must either cross the river again or meet him in a deadly conflict on the banks of the Potomac.

The great body of the enemy was massed near New-Market, on the Baltimore Road, and at Urbana, on the Georgetown road, the latter under Gen. LEE, and the former under Gen. JACKSON. This was their position on Monday, but JACKSON has since advanced on Hagerstown and occupied it yesterday.

To have accomplished anything either in the direction of Baltimore or Washington, this movement of the enemy must necessarily have been a rapid one. The five days that have elapsed since they entered Frederick, and the retiring of their lines eight or ten miles from Washington, within that time, may be regarded as an abandonment of such a purpose. They are now evidently endeavoring to draw Gen. McCLELLAN as far as possible from Washington in pursuit of them, so as to cross the army in readiness on the other side, between him and Washington, and thus get in his rear. The plan of the rebels was doubtless framed with the expectation that Gen POPE would be in command, but of course Gen. McCLELLAN cannot be caught in any such trap.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM ROCKVILLE.

The Force of Rebels which Crossed the Potomac—Movements of Our Forces—The Occupation of Poolesville, Mechanicsville, Brookeville and Cockeville—Movements of Rebel Cavalry—The Rebels in a Close Place.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Parties coming direct from Poolesville and Barnesville, report that a large force of rebels under JACKSON crossed the Potomac last Thursday at a point near the mouth of the Monocacy River. On the following day another force, under LONGSTREET, crossed at the same point. Gen. PLEASANTON, Chief of Cavalry, has received information corroborating the above statement. It is estimated that the rebels have no less than 50,000 men on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

Last Friday night a few rebel cavalry made their appearance in Mechanicsville, but were driven away the next morning by a portion of the Second United States Cavalry.

Yesterday, our cavalry pushed on from Darnestown to Poolesville. They met with no opposition at Poolesville.

This morning our forces occupying Poolesville, Mechanicsville, Brookville and Cockeville, the right of the line resting on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at a point near Sykesville. The railroad between Sykesville and Frederick is in possession of the enemy.

As far as can be ascertained, the rebel infantry do not venture on the eastern side of the Monocacy River. They are concentrating in force at the Point of Rocks. This information is reliable. The rebel cavalry are scouring the country between Frederick and that portion included within our lines. On Friday, 600 rebel cavalry were at Barnesville. I learn from a gentleman, a schoolteacher, who left Barnesville last Thursday, that, as a general thing, the inhabitants of that place are disloyal to the Union. He and a few others, who dared to assert their preference for the Union, were threatened with shooting. Upon the near approach of the rebel forces, the excitement and animosity became more dense, until at length the loyal citizens deemed it prudent to escape from the town.

At Poolesville a strong rebel feeling was manifest. Of course, this feeling at once subsides when our troops enter the place. At Rockville the majority of the people favor secession. A man named FOX, living between Rockville and Darnestown, has in his cellar three barrels of whisky, which he intends for the benefit of JACKSON and his followers when they shall have occupied the town. The present appearance of things render it extremely doubtful that JACKSON will soon have an opportunity of partaking of his friend's hospitality.

The public is, doubtless, eager to learn what preparations are being made by us to resist the demonstration of the rebels, or to commence defensive operations. Judging from events, hourly transpiring, the rebels will find it an extremely difficult matter to penetrate far into the interior of Maryland, and much too hazardous to attempt to recross the Potomac into Virginia. *If we have Generals, who will not, as at Bull Run, refuse to lead their men into action, but go forward and inspire them with valor, we shall soon meet with success.* WHIT.

LETTER FROM POOLESVILLE.

The Gallant Affair with the Rebel Cavalry—How the Rebels were Entrapped—List of Killed and Wounded—Fright of the People of Poolesville—The Cavalry Pushing On.

POOLESVILLE, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

As previously stated, our cavalry occupied the town of Poolesville yesterday, but on the same night retired about two miles on the road to Dawsonsville for the purpose of allowing the rebel cavalry to again enter the town, so that our own might have an opportunity of taking them prisoners.

The *ruse* was successful, and at about 2 P. M. yesterday Companies A and B, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under the command of Major CHAPMAN, followed by one section of ROBINSON's United States Battery, proceeded to reënter Poolesville, upon the main road leading from Rockville. When within a short distance of the town, it was discovered that a force of 200 rebel cavalry was drawn up in line of battle in an open field at the northern limits of the town, and a half a mile to the right of the buildings.

Major ROBINSON ordered the section of battery to be placed in position upon a slight eminence at the southern extremity of Poolesville, and from this point a few rounds of shell were thrown among the rebel troops. The position of the pieces was then changed, and they were advanced into the town and brought to bear from a point on the Barnesville road. By this time the rebels had commenced retreating. The rebels replied with one piece. The first shot fired from our guns struck the rebel piece, but did not disable it. The second shot hit a horse, killing him instantly.

Companies A and B of the Third Indiana Cavalry subsequently charged upon the rebels, and after a brief, but sharp, contest, succeeded in completely routing them. The contending parties had a hand-to-hand conflict, first with pistols, then with sabres. The rebels finally fled in a northwesterly direction. The skirmish lasted nearly two hours. During that time our two pieces fired nineteen rounds. The rebels had eight or ten killed and several wounded—besides a number of horses killed. The Federals had one killed and eleven wounded, and eight or ten horses shot. They captured eighteen of the rebel cavalry. The following is a list of the Federal killed and wounded, with the exception of three names, which I could not ascertain at the time:

Sergeant David A. Fallis, Co. A—killed.
J. L. Eblin, Co. A—wound in the back.
F. D. Wood, Co. A—hand.
Wm. Stephens, Co. A—face.
Sergeant H. D. Banta, Co. A—head and arm.
B. Workman, Co. A—head.
Lieut. Lahue, Co. B—badly.
Lieut. B. Davis, Co. B—leg.
F. Rivers, Co. B—slightly.

The above injured were attached to the cavalry. The rebel prisoners were marched to Washington last night.

During the time our battery was firing from its first position the inhabitants of Poolesville were greatly terror-stricken, and many of the women took refuge in the cellars of their dwellings. The excitement was enhanced from the fact that some of the missiles passed directly over the houses.

It has been repeatedly asserted, and with much truth, that the majority of the citizens in Poolesville are Secessionists. There can be no doubt that aid and valuable information has been recently given the rebels through their sympathizers here. As a general thing, the women keep within doors, and view the soldiers through partially closed blinds. The men assemble round the principal grocery-store of the place, and discuss the probable strength of the two armies, and the events that are likely to transpire. Some of the citizens state that the rebels are moving toward Baltimore, and others declare that they saw regiments recrossing the Potomac into Virginia. They either know nothing concerning the rebel movements, or are endeavoring to deceive us by giving false information. Fortunately Gen. PLEASANTON has other sources for obtaining the requisite knowledge.

To-day Poolesville is picketed by the Sixth United States Cavalry. Barnesville, eight miles above, is also occupied by our cavalry. The intention is to push forward our cavalry to-night until they meet the rebels. As a natural consequence this will occasion another skirmish, which will probably take place not far from Barnesville, it being reported that some five or six hundred of the rebel cavalry are hovering in that vicinity.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH, took eight prisoners, including one Lieutenant and two Sergeants, at Barnesville to-day. They belong to the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Capt. FARNSWORTH, of Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, captured the regimental flag of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry. It is blue and red and bordered with orange. It contains thirteen stars. The staff bears the sabre cut it received at the hands of Capt. FARNSWORTH. It is also said that the staff was formerly in the possession of the Nationals. WHIT.

LETTER FROM BARNESVILLE.

Occupation of the Place by our Cavalry—Another Brisk Skirmish—Several Rebels Killed, Wounded and Taken Prisoners.

BARNESVILLE, Md., Tuesday Night, Sept. 9, 1862.

This morning, the Third Indiana and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, the entire force under command of Col. FARNSWORTH, of the latter troop, left Poolesville, and proceeded toward Barnesville. Upon approaching Monocacy Church, the cavalry discovered the rebel vedettes guarding the cross roads. Col. FARNSWORTH at once distributed his force, sending Companies A and B, of the Third Indiana, on the road leading toward Nolansville, and other companies in other directions. Companies A and B, under command of Maj. CHAPMAN, pursued the rebel vedettes for some distance on the road to Nolansville, and succeeded in taking the regimental flag of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, and eight prisoners. During the fight, the rebels lost three men killed. The companies then joined their squadron, and the entire force pushed forward into the town of Barnesville. Before reaching the town, however, they met with another small force of rebel cavalry, and after a few shots had been exchanged, the rebels fled, leaving in our hands seven more of their men prisoners. The rebels also sustained an additional loss of five men killed. In the whole affair, we had none killed, and only one man wounded.

To-night, the Eighth Illinois and the Third Indiana occupy the town.

The prisoners state that it is the intention of JACKSON to proceed in the direction of Baltimore. This is the interpretation given to the rebel feints and demonstrations by our military leaders, judging from the distribution of our infantry forces. The rebels are believed to be some distance from this place to-night. Twenty-three prisoners were taken at Barnesville to-day.

LETTER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Middletown Occupied by the Rebels—Martial Law Declared—Flight of the Union Residents, &c.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

Middletown, eighteen miles distant, was occupied by the rebels this morning, about two hundred taking formal possession and declaring martial law.

In anticipation of such an event, many of the Union residents, whose names had been forwarded by their secession neighbors to Frederick, left the previous evening and early in the morning, thus escaping the draft the rebels are said to be enforcing from the enrolled lists taken from the National officer, although they claim to have come here to protect Marylanders from the National draft. Most of the refugees came to this city, but finding the people here exercised about their own safety, they kept on into Pennsylvania, every avenue of travel being clogged with conveyances.

It is also feared that the rebels will cross at Antietam Ford, eight miles above Harper's Ferry, and after reducing that stronghold, attack this place.

The troops from Pennsylvania have not yet arrived, although they are hourly expected.

LATER FROM DARNESTOWN.

The Rebels Beaten Out of Poolesville—The Advance upon Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Monday, Sept. 8—1 P. M.

Our cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry, four hundred strong, and drove them out of Poolesville, yesterday. We had one killed and a few wounded. We now occupy the town. The advance of the rebels is reported to be pushing on toward the Pennsylvania line, while an inferior body of infantry and cavalry seem to be holding in check our advance on the Poolesville line. As affairs now look they will beat our time to Harrisburgh. Our forces have just been ordered forward, and Gen. BURNSIDE is already on the march, in chase of the enemy. A large part of the most efficient portion of the army has congregated in this neighborhood, while the Confederate army have been foraging in the rich valleys above and *threatening Pennsylvania*. It looks as if they intended to dictate terms to us in Philadelphia or Harrisburgh. We move as if paralyzed by some strange apathy. Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters were at Rockville until yesterday. He has now changed them further in advance. The rebels seem to have their own way in everything. * *

LETTER FROM ROCKVILLE.

The Enemy's Movements—How the National Lines are Constructed—Gen. McClellan on the Left, Gen. Burnside in the Centre and Gen. Wool on the Right—Condition of the Men.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Since mailing my letter of yesterday I have learned some important items of the enemy's movements which may have reached you through other sources.

The forces of LONGSTREET and JACKSON, including cavalry and artillery, and variously estimated from thirty to fifty thousand strong, crossed at Conrad's, Edwards' Ferry and other places, on Friday and Saturday, *without opposition*. As early as Thursday a cavalry force occupied Poolesville and captured and *paroled* some dozen of our cavalry. The latter seemed rather too much pleased with the operation to reflect much credit upon the fighting character of the Union cavalry. Nobody was hurt. The enemy were in possession of Poolesville up to Sunday, when a cavalry regiment sent by Gen. PLEASANTON *were* to have driven them out. I have not heard particulars. The body of the enemy moved up the river, and off toward Frederick,—which place they have also occupied. Sugar-loaf Mountain, which our signal corps held, has been captured, and is now occupied by the rebel army, where they have established *their own signal operations*. Canal boats which were passing up have been fired on, and it is presumed many of them have been captured. Supplies are the great object sought by the rebels. They are barefooted, ragged and hungry, but well armed and desperate. Shall such a "horde"—(Mr. DAVIS will please excuse me for appropriating the term)—dictate terms to the great Army of the Potomac, &c., &c.? The extreme left, our present *defensive* line, viz.: that along the river and turnpike leading to Poolesville and Frederick, is held by SUMNER, BANKS, FRANKLIN, PORTER, COUCH and SYKES' regulars. The centre, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line, by BURNSIDE's Army Corps, and other ample forces, and the right, by Gen. WOOL. The new levies from Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States, will find early and *active* employment in defending the line of the Susquehanna, should the legions of JACKSON and LONGSTREET incline to march on the city of Brotherly Love. Judging from the immense forces passing up on the left, I think the main attack is expected in this direction. Our lines yesterday only extended to Darnestown, the cavalry pickets and scouts operating as far as Poolesville. I must correct the statement in my previous letter that the citizens of the latter place fired on our men. I am glad to be able to contradict that statement.

Much of the first rebel demonstrations in the upper part of the State was made by sympathizing citizens who have mounted their barbed steeds to fright the souls of fearful (Yankee) adversaries. The insurrection has not yet become very general, though desperate efforts will be made to raise the entire State.

The troops march with alacrity, and seem in good spirits. Last evening I saw a whole company belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment reverently kneeling upon the ground at their evening devotion. They had just bivouacked for the night, after a weary and dusty march. It was in a grove of majestic trees, which resounded with strains of sacred music and the voice of prayer intermingled. The bright beams of a full moon fell upon the prostrate soldiers through the open branches, and seemed like the beaming face of Deity giving answers of peace to the weary soul. I have seldom witnessed a more impressive scene. R. S.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Rumors of Military Movements—Purposes of the Rebels—Their Expectations Not Realized—Spies in the City—An English War Steamer in the Harbor, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

We have had the usual number of rumors to-day in regard to military movements in Maryland, but I hear of nothing sufficiently reliable to be communicated. The Secessionists are busy with a report that [illegible] has been repulsed, with the loss of many guns, and the Unionists are finding corresponding comfort in a rumor that the rebels have been driven from Frederick. Neither statement receives much credence even from those who circulate it, and the city has been, on the whole, more quiet and free from false alarms than any day for a week.

The purpose of the rebel entrance into Maryland is gradually becoming more apparent, though the mystery enshrouding their plans is not yet wholly dispelled. In addition to obtaining supplies and laying in wait for raids into Pennsylvania, they had hoped to make Frederick a recruiting station for the Southern army, drawing about them thousands of sympathizers from this State. I have reason to think that they have not met their expectations in this way, though many have, no doubt, joined them, and I hear of one company of 130 going from a single town armed and equipped at their own expense. They have purposely left communication with them free and open, and adopted this conciliatory policy to encourage enlistments into their ranks. But, while they have been gaining in this way, they have lost from the desertion of some of their Maryland troops, who have taken this opportunity to escape the ill-requited hardships of the Confederate service. I hear of the reappearance in Baltimore of some who had left here at different times to enter the rebel ranks. They are, of course, keeping out of sight, and it may be playing the *rôle* of spies rather than deserters, as an offset to their arrival. Others have disappeared from here in the direction of Frederick, whether to continue among the rebels, or simply to compliment them with a visit of sympathy, does not appear.

An English war steamer, carrying ten light guns, entered the harbor to-day. The French steamer *Gassendi*, has been here for some days. She is a dilapidated specimen of naval architecture, and appears to great disadvantage by the side of some of our trim built Yankee craft.

JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief, is here with his suite at the Eutaw House.

The private residence of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, adjoining the Gilmor House, in Calvert-street, has been taken by the Government, and is, to-day, occupied by the Medical Department as an office. The house has been in charge of servants only during the past year, Mr. JOHNSON having another residence in the country as well as at Washington.

The Baltimore papers are disturbed by the allusions in the New-York journals to Frederick as the Capital of Maryland, thinking it gives undue importance to the rebel movement. Annapolis is, as it has been, the Capital of the State.

A BATTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Town of Washington Attacked by the Rebels.

THEIR REPULSE WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Explosion of the Magazine on Board the Gunboat Picket.

Twenty Men Killed and Six Wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

By the arrival of the steamer *Guide*, from Newbern, we learn that the rebels, 1,200 strong, attacked Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst.

After a desperate fight of two hours, the rebels were repulsed and pursued seven miles.

The gunboat *Louisiana* rendered essential service in shelling the rebels out of the strong position they had seized.

The gunboat *Picket* was blown up by an accidental explosion of her magazine. Capt. [illegible] and nineteen men were killed and six wounded.

Our loss on shore was seven killed and [illegible] wounded.

Thirty rebels were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The rebels surprised the town of Washington, N. C., at daybreak on the morning of the 6th inst., but were repulsed after two hours' desperate fighting, as stated in a previous dispatch.

The First Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, under Col. POTTER, fought with the greatest bravery and most determined heroism.

Col. POTTER had a horse shot under him.

Companies B and D, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, were in the action. None of them were killed. Several, however, were wounded.

Our force engaged was only five hundred.

In addition to our killed and wounded, we have four men missing.

A large number of the rebels were wounded.

Gen. FOSTER and Staff went to Washington, N. C., on Sunday.

Col. STEVENSON will have command of Newbern in Gen. FOSTER's absence.

The Third New-York Volunteers arrived here last evening, and proceeded to their camp at Hampton.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.—This evening Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., has a benefit at the Winter Garden. "Fazio" and "Black-Eyed Susan" will be played. Mr. WALLACK is one of the finest actors in legitimate drama and "character" parts now on the stage, and a discriminating public can scarcely fail to appreciate and sustain him.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American and Italian Questions—The Official Press at Fault—Persigny—The Empress and the Priests in the Ascendancy—Rupture of the Entente Cordiale between France and England—A New Pamphlet, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The grave events now passing in Italy naturally occupy the greatest share of public attention at Paris. It is nevertheless reported and credited, in well-informed circles, that as late as ten days ago the Emperor still expressed more concern about American than about Italian affairs—for the reason, as is alleged, that complications in America will cost more, on account of the distance, than complications in Italy; and the French exchequer just now, as every one knows, will not bear any lengthened depletion. But however lightly His Majesty may have spoken of the Italian movement a week or a fortnight ago, the events which have since occurred most probably have modified his opinions on the comparative gravity of the two questions. For with the passage of GARIBALDI into Calabria, an event which occurred four days ago, it would seem like folly not to admit that the gravest events even for France may arise.

In the confusion of ideas and the contradictions which you will find in the columns of the semi-official Press, you will not be able, perhaps, to arrive at any conclusion in regard to the Emperor's policy, or as to the probable course of events in Italy. For, while the *Moniteur* declares with a flourish of trumpets that the French Government can never yield to the "impudent threats" of GARIBALDI—a proposition which no one doubted—the journal of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, *La France*, declares that the occupation of Rome is to be indefinite, and the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie*, and the *Pays*, declare, on the contrary, that such a doctrine is monstrous, and that while it is the duty of the French army to protect the Pope from the attacks of GARIBALDI, it is the duty of the French Government also to give the Italians an assurance that their legitimate desires for the unity of their country are soon to be realized.

Thus while the Government, through the official organ, makes a declaration which leaves the future in the dark, only promising what everybody naturally supposed—the defence of Rome against the present movement, one of the semi-official journals is frankly clerical and reactionary, while the three others are in favor of fixing a day in the immediate future at which Rome is to be evacuated. The explanation of this diversity is this: the note of the *Moniteur* confirms the general belief that the future policy of the Government on the Roman question is one of hazard and is not fixed; the journal of the Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE is the special organ of the Empress and the clericals; while the three other semi-official papers are simply the organs of the Minister of the Interior, who controls them, and who instructs them to support the cause of union in Italy and the cause of disunion in America.

The *Moniteur*, on account of the pretensions of the three last papers, has often been obliged to declare that there were no semi-official papers in France, and that no paper but itself had a right to claim to speak for the Government. This, of course, is the exact truth, and when the *Constitutionnel*, the *Patrie* and the *Pays* attack the American Union and people, as they do daily, or when they declare that the occupation of Rome is not going to be long persisted in, they are doing the bidding of a Minister and not of a Ministry, and are so little the organs of the Ministry as a whole, that a majority of its members, on the American question at least, are opposed to the policy of the Minister of the Interior. [illegible] it is said that certain of [illegible] colleagues [illegible] the direction he has given to the Press on the American question, and especially of the violence of language which he appears to encourage. But while M. DE PERSIGNY cannot control the votes of his colleagues, he yet has rights in the Ministry from priority and a long and devoted service to the Emperor and the country, which constitute him a power in the Government, and [illegible], as nearly as possible, absolute in his own department. As regards the journal *La France*, it is said to receive its inspirations direct from the Empress through M. DE LA GUERONNIERE, a fact which at first gave the idea that it was controlled in the Emperor's private cabinet, but which has been authoritatively denied. The course of this journal in sustaining the Papal party is thus explained. As to the smiles it offers to the rebellion in America, we are left to conjectures, but imagine that, with an effort, the explanation would not be hard to find.

To return to the affairs of Italy, the friends of unity in France are in despair for the moment, for they believe that on this subject the Empress is in the ascendancy. Her Majesty assists now at the Cabinet Councils, and if the Emperor is taciturn and impassible on these important occasions of State, the Empress, if the current talk be true, is neither; and as Her Majesty's opinions on the Papal question are very decided, the friends of Italy naturally attribute the hesitation of the Government to her influence. It is not outside the province of a woman to stand up as the advocate of a church and a religion in which she believes; and when that advocate is so charming a woman as the Empress EUGENIE, her opponents may well tremble at her influence. The friends of Italian unity in France are, therefore, in despair, and see no immediate hope for the realization of the great work.

On the other hand, the republicans appear to be confident that if GARIBALDI is forced to raise the standard of the republic, and if any large proportion of the people of Italy should join him, that a movement in the same sense would certainly follow in France. Of course, at present there is no indication of such a movement; there is nothing to prove that the present dynasty is not as firmly seated for many years to come as any dynasty [illegible], but Paris is France, and history is there to demonstrate what one day's excitement may do in the atmosphere of this inflammable and inconstant city. The army also, the republicans say, is not as sure for the Government as is generally believed; the Guard especially is represented as indifferent on account of the way in which promotions take place. The confidence of the army in its leaders, too, is said to extend to but a few of these, who cannot of course be everywhere at once. But all these assertions are but the preface to a contingency, which contingency may never arise. The most dangerous feature of the present condition of things in Italy to the Emperor of France is the late attempts at assassination which may grow out of it.

The *Patrie* of last evening asserts that such explanations have been sent to Turin as will be satisfactory to the King of Italy, and that the reinforcements to be sent to Rome will not surpass a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a small increase of artillery. If this be true, it indicates that the French Government has at last made the promise for the evacuation of Rome, which the majority of the people have been demanding. A week ago it was said, in diplomatic circles, that the Emperor had counseled VICTOR EMMANUEL to hasten to Naples with his court and to establish himself there, and remain till he had subdued GARIBALDI and the Bourbons, and that when [illegible] would be permitted [illegible] Rome. We shall probably soon [illegible] whether the Emperor has taken any steps toward a solution of the question or not.

The [illegible] attitude of England in Italy and at Constantinople, has again awakened the prejudices and the alarms of the French, and on all sides we hear the cry—so considerately hushed up since the war in the Crimea—of "Perfidious Albion!" In Italy the English are urging GARIBALDI against the French, while at Constantinople the two powers are in open rupture on the delicate and dangerous Eastern question. The famous alliance appears to be on the point of a rupture.

The Secessionists continue to plead their cause before the French public. The following advertisement appears in the French papers: "A distinguished diplomat, M. EDWIN DE LEON, has just published, at the house of DENTU, under this title: *The Truth on the Confederate States of America*, a pamphlet to which the events of the moment lend a lively interest." On the title page of the pamphlet we learn that Mr. DE LEON is the "Ex-diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of the United States for Egypt and its dependencies." In this pamphlet Mr. DE LEON informs his French readers that he went some months ago from Paris to Richmond, in order to ascertain the true state of things in the South, and to be able to write with a full knowledge of the subject. But Mr. DE LEON does not, perhaps, know that during his absence his arguments have been repeated some dozens of times in the organs of the Press devoted to the same cause, and without, as the sequel has proved, producing any effect upon the march of events in Europe. His first argument is against the looseness of the blockade, witness the ease with which he ran in and out again. The taking of Fort Donelson, he says, aroused the whole South, and converted it into one solid army. New-Orleans was captured because the river at that moment was so high as to sweep away the barriers which had been placed in the current, and because the gunboats of the enemy were so elevated by the flood as not to be in view of the shore gunners, while able, however, to command the banks. But this capture did not profit the Federals, for 3,300 bales of cotton and large quantities of sugar and molasses were burnt before they arrived. (Like most Southerners, Mr. DE LEON seems to cling to this singular argument about the voluntary destruction of property.) The army of the South, while probably equal in numbers to that of the North, is commanded by better officers. The war, therefore, is more likely to be carried into the Northern States than into the Southern. The resources of the North are exaggerated: the Treasury is on the point of becoming bankrupt. Its commerce only exists in name. Its new prohibitive tariff has raised a Chinese wall between it and exterior commerce. Its army is composed for the most part of foreign mercenaries commanded by the refuse of the Old World, and the subtle lawyers and politicians of Massachusetts and New-York. The rivalities of different cities and sections, the crowds of corrupt speculators, the general want of confidence, the disorganization of the Government at Washington, the probable speedy crumbling of the colossus with the feet of clay—such is the real tableau of the much vaunted "resources" of the Yankee nation. The Yankees are strongest on the sea, because the naval officers of the South, in resigning, handed over, with an honor really chivalric, the vessels under their command. The South has plenty of arms—some obtained from abroad but the majority at home. The negroes which were reported in the North to be armed by their masters were only companies armed with scythes going to their labor in the fields. It is said that the South can be starved out, but any man conversant with the country knows better. The slaves can furnish the country all the grain and provisions required, while their masters are defending the soil. Certain articles of luxury are of course dear. Hard drinking has almost entirely ceased. *The negroes are not a source of* weakness to the South. The negro is devoted to his master, attached to the place of his birth, and cannot be corrupted. The conduct of the negro during this bloody struggle has been devoted to such a point that, if some measures necessary to the amelioration of his condition are to be taken, their masters will be the first to take this step, without, however, driving them from the soil where they were born, into some other country, as is proposed by the Abolitionists of the North. The question of Slavery enters in no way into the present struggle, although the North has adroitly, in order to give the change to public opinion in Europe, taken this pretext for the war. The real source of the present difficulties is found in questions of a purely industrial character; the North is manufacturing, while the South is agricultural. To these causes ought to be added the differences of race and of aptitude which exist between the two peoples. The North is peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race; the South by the Latin race. But such of the Anglo-Saxon race as are found in the South, are descended from the nobility banished under CROMWELL. The North has drawn to it all the starving and discontented revolutionists of Germany, all the Red Republicans, nearly all the Irish emigrants, to fill up the ranks of its army. The North hates and abuses the negro race. Let Europe consider these facts, and the governments will soon follow public opinion and recognize the South."

These are the principal heads of Mr. DE LEON's pamphlet. He has had the good taste not to attack the private character of the men and women of the North, like some of his predecessors, and he has placed in the front of his book a portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS, so handsome that all womankind in Europe must henceforth give in to a cause led by such a chief. We suspect JEFF. will blush when he sees it.

M. MILLIROUX, a gentleman who has already published a pamphlet in the interest of secession, is out with another entitled, "*Institutions and Manners of the Americans.*"

M. GEORGE FISCH has just published a considerable work on the Union side of the question, which, I understand, has been sent to New-York for reprint.

M. LABOULAYE, Member of the Institute and Professor of Comparative Legislation at the College of France, has also just published in the columns of the *Journal des Débats* a review of the works of M. DE GASPARIN and M. FISCH, running through several numbers, which is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, defence of the North which has yet been published abroad.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Confederate Steamer—A Formidable Antagonist—British Capitalists taking the Field—The Cotton Famine Increasing—Belgium—Secessionists in the National Army—The Financial Crisis Postponed—The Feeling About the War—Conspiracies.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

As the British Government gives no sign of interference in American affairs, English capitalists appear to have taken the matter into their own hands. It is said that the iron-plated steamer, which left these shores a few days ago, [illegible] of which [illegible] before this reaches you, was purchased by the Southern Commissioners, [illegible] as she is reported to have cost some $7,000,000 it is hard to see where they got either the money or credit to purchase her.

It appears that this steamer was built for the British Government, but rejected as not up to contract. She is very large, can steam eighteen knots an hour, is covered with six-inch iron plates, and has an armament of which the heaviest guns are rifled 120-pounders. If the reports circulated here are true, she will be far the most formidable antagonist the American Navy has ever met with. Should English capitalists interested in cotton fit out half a dozen such steamers, as they can very easily, and take cotton for pay, when they can get it, you will find a use for all the iron-clad ships you are building. It is true that the steamer of which I have spoken may be the only one, and that not to be despised, but there is nothing improbable in a larger number; and I know not how otherwise to account for the high spirits of the Secessionists here, who hint of some terrible blow to be struck, and who speak confidently of the speedy return of peace, and of resuming their occupations in the South, and even in cities now occupied by National troops.

The cotton famine increases, and grows every day more gloomy, hopeless and threatening in its aspect. The *Times* has sent a special reporter into the district which suffers more by the war than any portion of America. The Autumn is at hand, and Winter is close upon us. The vast mass of manufacturing operatives and small traders, reduced to pauperism, are naked and starving but for the relief doled out to them. They must be warmed as well as fed. Long since they have pawned their clothing and blankets. They lie upon the floor. They have been used to a warm atmosphere and generous diet. They have been promised that the war would soon end, or that cotton would come from India and elsewhere. To-day they are told that the war in America must last for many months, and probably for years, and that no cotton is coming from any quarter. Patience for which they have been so praised, is nearly exhausted. Despair has come. What despairing men will do, when they number by the hundred thousand, we wait to see, and not without the apprehension of some great calamity.

It is not in England alone. There is a frightful distress in Belgium. The Queen of England sent $10,000 to Lancashire a few days ago. She has sent the same amount to Belgium. This shows what must be the distress there. In France, the Government has taken the matter upon its own broad shoulders. The manufacturers have been instructed to keep their works going, and to charge the loss to the Government. To find work for every Frenchman willing to labor is one of the functions of the Imperial Government. But, observe that the Government that does this must also consider an obstacle to industry or trade as an attack upon itself. If you injure a French manufacturer, you injure the Emperor. A war which deprives France of cotton, or a tariff which limits her trade, is an affair of State—not, as in England, a question of political economy.

The desertion and escape of a few thousand fugitives from the draft into Canada, or to England and Ireland, is not a misfortune. Of the few hundreds who have landed at Cork from the late steamers, all were Southern sympathizers, who would have done only mischief in a Northern army. No officer would willingly command soldiers whose first bullet would be fired at his head instead of the enemy. Unless opinion has changed very rapidly, there are thousands of Americans as well as Irishmen, in the North, liable to be drafted into the army, who will not add to its strength, but will take the first opportunity to desert to the Southern standard. And every such man, well got rid of, will add to the real strength of the Northern forces. It is to be feared that the cowards, the skulkers, and the stampeders, who have so often brought disaster and disgrace upon the National cause, have been those who volunteered from necessity, and have no heart in the cause they pretend to serve. One *earnest Union man is worth a dozen of these half*-way sympathizers with rebellion. If I am not strangely misinformed, there are officers of high rank, who are as open to these remarks as the common soldier.

The disappointment expressed here at the financial condition of the North is ludicrous. The *Times* has apologized to its readers for the nonfulfillment of its predictions. The crisis is postponed. It seems impossible for these people to understand that a country producing all the necessaries of life, and a large surplus for exportation, having the richest gold mines in the world, and a Government which has the entire confidence of the people, can get on without payments in specie. It is remarkable, however, that all the difficulty should be with the North. No wonder is expressed that the South should be highly prosperous without money or credit.

The feeling about the war is without change. It is one of suspense. Europe waits to see what will become of MCCLELLAN, what will be done to POPE, and what will be the result of the conscription. The Western Democrats write of the great things they expect to do in the Fall elections. Some, in high positions, speak confidently of carrying some of the larger States, and of a plot to make overtures to join the Southern Confederacy. I can only hint obscurely at these matters, but they may soon become worthy of attention. There is no doubt that a deep plot exists to carry over Missouri, and there are Pennsylvanians in London who long since threatened to carry that State for the South, and hope to make Philadelphia the great *entrepôt* of Southern trade.

There are stories about a *grand coup d'etat* of Southern intervention—a sudden opening of the Southern ports by the French fleet now leaving for Mexico. There will be nothing of this. Whatever is done by France will be open and deliberate. Well disposed as we are told the Emperor is and has been toward the South, he will be in no haste even to acknowledge the Confederacy. When he takes that step, if ever, he will also give the South all needed assistance; but the now opening campaign may be fought out with no other interference than what may be given underhandedly by sympathizing English capitalists, with the connivance of the Government.

MONADNOCK.

Volunteering in the French Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an erroneous assertion in your number of this morning, about our French Military system.

Speaking of bounties to volunteers, you say, "This measure is that adopted by the French Government, which has created the finest army in the world. Notwithstanding the constant resource of conscription, that government offers the enormous bounty of $500 to all those who voluntarily enlist in the old regiments."

Now there is no such thing in our army, and never has a single dollar been paid out of the French Treasury to encourage enlistments.

What you mistake for a bounty to volunteers is merely the price paid to substitutes by the conscripts who wish to be exonerated from service. The government acts merely as a banker, receiving the money with one hand and paying it away with the other. The number of men acquired in this manner is determined by the number of those who have bought out their exemption, so that in the end this transaction results only in filling up with substitutes the regular quota of each conscripting draft.

The voluntary enlistments are altogether different and independent from what I have just explained. No money consideration of any kind is attached to them. The volunteer has the right to choose his own corps, which the substitute has not; and he has, besides, a title to more rapid advancement. These two inducements are the only ones which have ever been offered to promote enlistments in our army, and they have always proved sufficient to attract crowds of volunteers in time of war.

[illegible] MARSEILLAS.

COUVERNEUR DES ETATS UNIS GUVERN, Sept. 8, 1862.

Operations of the Sanitary Commission—The Battles near Washington.

EFFICIENCY OF SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND—UNAVOIDABLE DEFICIENCIES—NEITHER CHLOROFORM OR STIMULANTS TO BE HAD FOR THE WOUNDED.

We are authorized to publish the following extracts from letters received from members of the Sanitary Commission, now actively employed in Washington and its neighborhood.

It is gratifying to observe that they bear the strongest testimony to the activity and ability of our Surgeon-General, Dr. HAMMOND. The temporary deficiency of medical stores for the wounded at Centreville was due to the capture of the depot by the enemy—for which the Medical Department is not in any way responsible.

"We started from Washington with our wagons laden with sanitary stores on Saturday evening, and reached the line of our army at the foot of Centreville Hills, at 8 o'clock next morning (Sunday, August 31st). It was a ride of only thirty miles, but we were delayed by the trains and crowds that were moving in both directions. At the summit of the hill, just this side of Centreville, I came upon a train of fifty or sixty ambulances stationed in the rear of one of the old rebel redoubts, the enemy's shells being expected every moment. On communicating with the surgeons on the ground, and with the wounded, I learned that there was a lamentable lack of medical and sanitary stores, the supplies having been cut off by the raids of the enemy. Forty-two wagons laden with medical stores had been captured at Manassas. Many of our wounded soldiers had been without food for two days, and were soon to start for Alexandria and Washington over a rough and stony road, at the mercy of the merciless and insubordinate ambulance drivers. My wagon-loads of crackers and of pure and honest stimulants were soon cheering the eyes and comforting the exhausted nerves of many. Some were arranged on the narrow couch of the ambulance, others lying on the wet ground with no covering above them or rubber cloths under them, waiting their turn, or looking anxiously to the nearest ambulance as to a haven of rest.

As the field of battle of Saturday was in the hands of the enemy, it was not possible, without much delay, to carry out the original plan of reaching the wounded still there, and it was the opinion that I would not be permitted to enter the lines of the enemy. The need of stores at Centreville and in the very streets (where surgical operations were going on, and the wounded lying about,) was so apparent that there was no question as to present duty. Most of the houses of that dilapidated village were already occupied as hospitals, and a room was not to be had. I therefore appropriated an old hay-rack and a section of the rough sidewalk for my dépôt, and my boxes were soon arranged and opened. I had conferred with the Medical Director and with others of the Medical Corps, as they were hurrying through the town to and from their camps, so that a wise disposal of the supplies soon became a work of time only. Pressing inquiries came from all sides: "Have you stimulants, have you bandages, lint, dressings, splints, sponges, food, anything for the wounded?" And when my affirmative included beef tea, chocolate and condensed milk, you will appreciate the effect. The "interest of the occasion" was heightened by the fact that the street was crowded with wagon trains, regiments, stragglers, wounded, etc., and my dépôt generally regarded as a sutler's stand—the consequence being that I was besieged by the rank and file in very unmilitary confusion to *sell* much of what I had, and more of what I had not. Of the latter, tobacco, I think, took the lead.

One melancholy question was asked me: "Have you any chloroform?" No stimulants and no chloroform at the headquarters of our army, thirty miles from the unfinished dome of the Capitol! Such are the accidents of war.

Not knowing how our return might be delayed, I retained a few eatables, which were readily disposed of the next morning, before reaching Alexandria, to the wounded and wearied men by the roadside. I wished myself the master of a train of Sanitary stores. We were able to take back with us some of the wounded.

It was the only enjoyment of the day to see how well, and as a matter of every day business, the Surgeon-General was providing for the wounded. He started 5,000 convalescents for Northern hospitals, and in 36 hours every one of them is gone, and with a mattress under him. He got an order for 2,000 beds for the Capitol and 1,000 for the upper floor of the Patent office, and secured thirty or forty churches and dwelling-houses—among them CORCORAN's, on Lafayette-square—for hospitals. He sent for his best army Surgeons who were North, and to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia for sixty more picked citizen volunteers. His accumulation of supplies enables these hospitals to be organized quickly and with little embarrassment."

The Death of Gen. Stevens—Feuds Among Army Officers.

WEST POINT, Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brief remarks in Thursday's TIMES, on the loss of Gen. ISAAC STEVENS were eminently just and *judicious. The death of this highly gifted man and able soldier* is a national misfortune. Among the many men who have passed under my eye since I have been connected with the Military Academy, and I now number in this class almost every General and Field Officer of the regular service now on active duty in the field, there is not one of whose abilities I had formed a higher estimate, while a pupil under me, than of Gen. STEVENS. My great regret in respect to his career was, that he should have quitted the military service, in which he had already distinguished himself, to throw himself into that most disappointing of all occupations, party politics. Even here he showed the same untiring zeal, the same ability as a leader, as he had done in his previous walk in life. Whenever his biography shall be faithfully given, it will afford much to encourage, and some things to warn able and ambitious youth.

It is not on this subject, however, that I commenced this letter to you. My principal object was to say a few words on the last part of the remarks referred to. Of the injustice of the imputations thrown out against Gen. STEVENS, with respect to the repulse at James Island, no one who knew him well had any doubt, and I question whether the author of them, who at bottom is a kind-hearted man, does not as sincerely regret them as any friend of this late gallant soldier. It is a sad thing that men who have periled their lives side by side in their country's cause, who, on the battle-field, would have gone to the rescue of each other against any odds, should, in the calm hour of repose, harbor a thought even of enmity against each other. But so it is. The army and the navy are neither of them more free from private defamation than are the medical and clerical professions. It is a sad thing to say this; but it is a truth that should be spoken aloud, that it may be brought home to all who are concerned in it. Could officers know how they appear in the eyes of civilians; could they be made sensible of the irreparable injury they do to their professional prospects, by giving vent to personal feelings of the moment, against each other as individuals, or as members of particular branches of the service, they could not do otherwise than set their faces sternly against all who indulge in this odious practice.

That men, entering the service rather late and from civil life, who are comparatively strangers to each other, should so far forget what is due to themselves and to the good of the service, as to give way to petty bickerings, I can understand and in some degree excuse. But that men holding so prominent a place in the public eye and in general estimation, as do the graduates of the United States Military Academy—men nursed at the breasts of the same *Alma Mater*, whose chief claim to public confidence flows from this source—whose chief ground of pride is that they belong to a body who, although they have been taught to black their own boots, have not descended to lick those of others,—that these men, with every thing to bind them into one brotherhood, should sully their fair escutcheon by such acts, is incomprehensible to quiet, thoughtful lookers-on from without. As PERRY said, on a glorious occasion, of an unworthy brother officer, whom he ought to have stigmatized, "There is glory enough for all," so, at least, let the graduates of West Point do. If they must have offences among themselves—for "offences needs must come,"—let them, like wise members of the same family, have the dirty linen washed within the family inclosure. Could my words reach every ear of the army, I would say to the senior officers not to forget "that curses, like chickens, come home to roost;" to the juniors, to cease writing to friends croaking, complaining letters, denunciatory of their seniors, which, if seriously believed, would leave few with any reputation. He is no true soldier who, in generous rivalry, would not strive with the best to "pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon;" nor he a true belted knight who, in this glorious struggle, would place a straw in the path of a comrade to baulk him in his well-aimed attempts.

For years gone by, I cherished the hope and often expressed it, whenever the loathed word disunion was spoken before me, that the natural effect of the Military Academy would [illegible] sectional prejudices and add a [illegible] all parts together. In this I have [illegible] disappointed to some extent; but this [illegible] nor hope in those who [illegible].

[illegible] D. H. MAHAN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Col. Charles Gould in Favor of the Press—Important Decisions.

Yesterday afternoon there was an adjourned meeting of the National War Committee, His Honor Mayor OPDYKE presiding.

The doings of this Committee are assuming grave National importance, and the people are desirous to know what men of influence and position propose for the relief of Government at this time; and, as a natural consequence, the papers have time and time in vain attempted to obtain the result of their deliberations.

Col. CHARLES GOULD, who has the sense to know that the Press will publish nothing that it should not, yesterday made a motion in favor of admitting reporters. This was opposed by the conservative members of the Committee for reasons best known to themselves.

After some discussion, the motion was laid over under the rule requiring one day's notice. To-day it will be brought up for discussion. Publicity, with several members of the Committee, appears to have no advocates.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presented a report which alluded to the inefficient defences of the State in view of any contemplated hostilities of the rebels. The report stated that we had no ships of war, no forts, no army, except 20,000 uniformed militia, and recommended Gov. MORGAN to put the State in a condition of immediate defence, and arm and drill 500,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45.

The report was adopted and ordered to be published. It is to be presented to Gov. MORGAN.

The following letters have been received by the Committee:

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: On my return to the City last evening, after an absence of some days, I received the notice of my election as one of your Committee. Now, while *I fully indorse the proceedings of* your patriotic Committee, as far as they have come to my knowledge, and am ready and willing to do anything that may be reasonably asked to sustain them, I am constrained to decline acting, *solely on the ground that the calls upon my time* are such as to *render it impossible* for me to give the attention necessary to the faithful performance of so important a duty as must devolve upon the members of your Committee.

With respect, your obedient servant,

MORRIS E. KETCHUM.

WM. ORTON, Esq., Secretary National War Committee.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Esq., Secretary:

SIR: I thank your Committee for the honor of selecting me as a member, but I cannot, consistently with my position and duties, consent to accept. In saying this, I beg to assure the Committee of my most cordial and earnest sympathy with their organization and purposes. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. COE.

After some discussion upon the best plan for raising troops for the duty of home drill, &c., the Committee adjourned until to-day.

The National War Committee of the Citizens of New-York and Gen. Fremont.

At a special meeting, held Sept. 10, a resolution was passed, in conformity with which the prior resolution of the Committee, the letter to Gen. FREMONT inclosing the resolution and his reply, the telegram to the Secretary of War, and his reply, are herewith published:

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1862.

The National War Committee of the citizens of New-York having passed the annexed resolution on the 2d inst., in the hope that the names of the two Major-Generals mentioned, being the only two then in New-York and not on duty, would attract to the service of the country some persons who might not otherwise enter it immediately, and the following correspondence having thereupon taken place, and the answer of the War Department being accepted by this Committee as conclusive of its action, it is thereupon

Resolved, That no further action be taken under the said resolution, and that the same, together with the correspondence, be published.

Resolved, That Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL be and are requested, if the Government will consent to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of fifty thousand men, and that application for such consent be made to the General Government, and if it refuses, then to the State Government.

Resolved, That all residents of this City, who are willing to join such a corps, be requested to communicate their names and residences to some member of this Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a resolution this day passed by the National War Committee of New-York, and to ask whether, if the Government consent, you will undertake the organization of a corps therein requested. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT.

COPY RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL be each requested, if the Government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of 50,000 men, and that application for such consent be made to the General Government; and if it refuse, then to the State Government.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to receive your note of the 3d inst., communicating to me a resolution passed by the National War Committee of New-York in relation to a corps of 50,000 men, and requesting to know, in the event that it have the sanction of the Government, if I would undertake its organization.

I thank the Committee for the honor of their invitation, and beg you to inform them that I would undertake the proposed duty with great pleasure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, &c., Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1862.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington.

SIR: Will you consent that Gen. FREMONT and Gen. MITCHEL, each or either, shall organize in this State a separate corps of fifty thousand men, composed of citizens of this and other States, and allow the men received to be counted as part of the quota of the State from which they come, upon some of the calls for troops heretofore made by the President.

If you consent, we shall hope to induce the Generals to undertake the organization.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Chairman National War Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

George Opdyke, Mayor, No. 79 Fifth-avenue, New-York:

Your telegram of yesterday has received consideration of this Department. Gen. MITCHEL having been assigned to command the Southern Department must immediately join his command. Raising volunteers in New-York has been assigned to the Governor of that State, who is faithfully performing his duty; and there appears to be no reason for interfering with him.

To authorize military officers of high rank to raise and organize army corps would be productive of military disorganization.

This Department, therefore, cannot consent that any Major-General shall organize a separate corps.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The International Cricket Match.

The match between officers of the British Army, from Canada, and cricketers of the United States, was resumed yesterday morning, at Hoboken, with Lieut. Patten and Capt. Slade at the wickets, who were not out, and well in for 38 runs on the previous evening. The play was opened with great spirit on both sides, the fielding being sharp, and the bowling of Creighton—underhand—and Sadler—round arm—quite effective, while H. Wright kept wicket; the result was that the change of bowling and ill luck on the part of some of the officers, together with some fine catches by the fielders, brought the innings to a close for 84 runs. In Lieut. Patten's 21 were three 4s, a 2 and singles, well got. Capt. Slade's 25 comprised a 4, three 3s, a 2 and singles, in obtaining which some very fine play was shown. Capt. Phillips played well for a 2 and three singles, and Capt. Beresford's 6 were got by a 2 and 4; the rest did nothing. Sadler's 5 wickets were obtained at an expenditure of 60 balls for 21 runs; Creighton's, 5 wickets for 60 balls and 15 runs. The United States sent in Messrs. Sharp and Hudson to the bowling of Messrs. Cholmely and Hamilton; the bowling was not up to the previous day's play, and it was consequently mastered by the batsmen, and Mr. Cholmely was changed for Capt. Slade, and again for Capt. Pemberton, who was remarkably fast, and at times rather wide of the wickets—the byes counting up in consequence. Mr. Cholmely was again put on, and remained till the match terminated—as it did in favor of the United States, with five wickets to go down. Mr. Hamilton was not changed during the match. The wicket-keeping was in no way to be compared to that of the day previous, as Sharp ought to have been caught three times, H. Wright once, easy, and Mr. Gibbes once from a sharp offence. The fieldings were not as good as on the first day, with the exception of Capt. Phillips at point, whose fielding drew down repeated applause.

Sharp's score was made by steady batting, and counted a 4, 3, four 2s and singles. In Hudson's 9, were a 3 and two 2s got by his usual free hitting. Mr. Richard Stevens, of the Philadelphia Club, made some remarkably fine play for 15, in which are a cut for 3, and a splendid drive to long-on for 3, which might have been a 6; another drive for 3, and a 2 and singles. Mr. Gibbes was well caught by Capt. Pemberton, his 13 being a fine display of cricket to all parts of the field, it including two 3s and a 2. Sadler put up an easy one to Capt. Pemberton at short-leg, and H. Wright brought out his bat after a splendid display of good cricket to all parts of the field; in his fine score were a 4, four 3s and two 2s.

The usual justice was done to a substantial cricketers' dinner, which was served up in the club house, and the grounds presented a much more lively appearance than on the first day, on account of the greater number of visitors present, among whom were the leading cricketers from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Jersey, and other States, besides several from Montreal and many English gentlemen cricketers, who were attracted to the ground on account of the importance of the match.

The following is the score:

OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY—SECOND INNINGS.

Lieut. Patten, b. Creighton	21
Capt. Slade, b. Sadler	25
Capt. Phillips, b. Sadler	[illegible]
Capt. Pemberton, c. H. Wright, b. Sadler	[illegible]
Lieut. Elphinstone, b. Creighton	[illegible]
Lieut. Hamilton, c. Sharp, b. Sadler	[illegible]
Lord E. Clinton, b. Creighton	[illegible]
Capt. Beresford, c. Gibbes, b. Sadler	[illegible]
Lieut. Bent, not out	[illegible]
Lieut. Cholmely, hit wicket, [illegible]	[illegible]
Capt. Bloomfield, b. Creighton	[illegible]
Byes, 15; l. bye, 1; wides, 2; n. b., 1	[illegible]
Total	84

UNITED STATES—SECOND INNINGS.

Sharp, c. Patten, b. Pemberton	21
Hudson, c. Phillips, b. Hamilton	9
Sadler, c. Pemberton, b. Hamilton	2
Stevens, b. Hamilton	15
H. Wright, not out	33
Gibbes, c. Pemberton, b. Cholmeley	13
Walker, not out	6
Byes, 9; l. byes, 3; wides, 5; no balls, 6	23
Total	118

UMPIRES—Mr. SENIOR, of Philadelphia, for the Officers; Mr. VINTEN, for St. George's Club.

THE RETURN MATCH—MILITARY VS. UNITED STATES.

The Captains of the same Elevens arranged yesterday afternoon to commence the return match today at 11 o'clock, on the St. George's ground, Hoboken. It will occupy to-day and Saturday, and may very likely turn in favor of the Military, on account of the practice they have had against our last bowlers.

Movements of Troops.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND.

Another splendid regiment from Gov. SPRAGUE's small, but gallant State, passed through the City yesterday, on its way to the seat of war. Quite early in the morning—not much past 7 o'clock—this regiment, the Seventh Rhode Island, arrived. By 10 o'clock they were aboard the cars on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The Seventh Rhode Island is a full regiment, mustering near a thousand men, and is magnificently armed and equipped. It is commanded by Col. ZENAS R. BLISS, who is a graduate of West Point, and has served as a Captain in the regular army. The Lieutenant-Colonel is W. B. SAYLES, formerly editor of the Providence *Daily Post*. The Major and other officers have smelt gunpowder. The Doctor has been a prisoner in Richmond, and is an efficient and experienced surgeon. Subjoined is a list of the field and staff:

Colonel—Z. R. Bliss.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Welcome B. Sayles.
Major—Jacob Babbitt.
Adjutant—Charles F. Page.
Surgeon—Dr. James Harris.
First Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Gayler.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Albert Sprague.
Quartermaster—D. S. Linnell.

THE CONNECTICUT TWENTIETH.

The Twentieth Connecticut Regiment also passed through New-York yesterday. It does credit to the State in which it was raised. Several weeks drill and discipline brought it up to a fine pitch of military condition. The following is a roster of its officers:

Colonel—Samuel Ross, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. B. Wooster, of Derby.
Major—Philo B. Buckingham, of Seymour.
Adjutant—Chas. J. Arms, of Norwich.
Quartermaster—Wm. T. Scranton, of New-Haven.
Surgeon—Wm. B. Casey, of New-Haven.
Assistant Surgeons—John W. Lawton, of Naugatuck; Daniel Jewett, of East Haddam.
Sergeant-Major—Ralph B. Thatcher, of Hartford.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Chas. H. Clark, of Southington.
Commissary Sergeant—Chas. E. Kellogg, of Hartford.
Hospital Steward—John H. Nolan, of New-Haven.
Company A—Captain, Timothy Guilford, Cheshire; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Bassett; Second Lieutenant, Elkanah Doolittle.
Company B—Captain, Samuel E. Chaffee, Derby; First Lieutenant, J. H. Doolittle; Second Lieutenant, Jas. Foley.
Company C—Captain, Henry O. Smith, Hartford county; First Lieutenant, Oliver H. Post; Second Lieutenant, Horace Williams.
Company D—Captain, F. A. Parker, Portland; First Lieutenant, Henry S. Cadwell; Second Lieutenant, Archibald Campbell.
Company E—Captain, Samuel S. Woodruff; Southington; First Lieutenant, Andrew Upson; Second Lieutenant, Henry Lewis.
Company F—Captain, Henry G. [illegible], New Haven; First Lieutenant, Thos. E. Kirby; Second Lieutenant, David E. Brown.
Company G—Captain, William W. Morse, New Haven; First Lieutenant, Fitch T. Birdsall; Second Lieutenant, E. H. Barnes.
Company H—Captain, Charles S. Abbott, Seymour; First Lieutenant, Wilbur W. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Ambrose E. Beardsley.
Company I—Captain, Ezra D. Dickerman; First Lieutenant, Joseph Spruce, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Doolittle.
Company K—Captain, Thos. H. Bingham; First Lieutenant, S. S. Stevens; Second Lieutenant, (vacant).

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. ELLIS, raised in Orange County, passed through this City a day or two ago, *en route* for the seat of war. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel are both men of experience, the first having seen active service during the present, and the latter was all through the Mexican war, and has served with distinction out West. Annexed is a list of the officers:

STAFF.

Colonel—A. Van Horne Ellis.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis M. Cummings.
Major—James Cromwell.
Adjutant—William Silliman.
Surgeon—J. H. Thompson.
Quartermaster—Augustus Denniston.

LINE.

Company A—Captain, Charles H. Weygant; First Lieutenant, Charles B. Wood; Second Lieutenant, Charles T. Cressey.
Company B—Captain, Henry S. Murray; First Lieutenant, W. E. Weygant; Second Lieutenant, William E. Mapes.
Company C—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, Wm. Brownson; Second Lieutenant, Henry P. Ramsdell.
Company D—Captain, James W. Benedict; First Lieutenant, Daniel Sayer; Second Lieutenant, John H. Houston.
Company E—Captain, William E. McDowney; First Lieutenant, William A. Verplank; Second Lieutenant, Adolphus Wittenbeecher.
Company F—Captain, Isaac Nicoll; First Lieutenant, James Oats; Second Lieutenant, David Gibbs.
Company G—Captain, David Crist; First Lieutenant, Henry Gowdy; Second Lieutenant, John H. Hayes.
Company H—Captain, Ira S. Bush; First Lieutenant, Thomas Y. Quick; Second Lieutenant, Samuel W. Hotchkiss.
Company I—Captain, Leander Clark; First Lieutenant, John B. Stanbrough; Second Lieutenant, Isaac M. Martin.
Company K—Captain, William A. Jackson; First Lieutenant, James Finnegan; Second Lieutenant, James H. Roosa.

MAINE CAVALRY EN ROUTE.

A company of Maine Cavalry, numbering 100 men, arrived at Jersey City Wednesday morning, en route to join a regiment from that State already in the field. One hundred and thirty recruits from the same State, also passed through the City yesterday to join infantry regiments now in the field.

REGIMENTS TO ARRIVE.

The Twenty-first Connecticut will be here to-day. Most likely, too, to-day another Massachusetts regiment will come in.

The Stanton Legion.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO REGIMENTS—LIST OF OFFICERS—PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO ONE REGIMENT—A HORSE AND SWORD FOR COL. ALLEN.

Wednesday was a gala day at the camp of the Stanton Legion at New-Dorp, Staten Island. The men who have heretofore belonged to two regiments, were consolidated into one, (the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York,) and the preparations were in active progress to proceed to the seat of war on Friday next. Many of the line officers have been transferred, and will remain behind to recruit the second regiment, which is expected to start soon for the seat of war. The announcement that several presentations would take place [illegible]

ed a very large attendance of families and friends of members of the regiment, among whom were many, very many, young and fair representatives of the gentler sex. The fact of Col. Allen's former connection with the Seventh Regiment brought many friends of that favorite corps, and, altogether, the assemblage was one of which any regiment might well be proud. About 3 P. M. the Legion was paraded, with nearly a thousand men in the ranks, and was reviewed by Col. Allen. They were without muskets, and only partially uniformed, but presented a very creditable drill in the marchings. At the conclusion of the parade, regimental line was formed at parade rest, when a series of presentations took place.

First, Mr. John T. Wilson, of No. 73 Fulton-street, in this City, on behalf of his wife, presented to the regiment a beautiful National color and two guidons, all of which were made of silk, fringed with gold bullion and appropriately inscribed.

Second, Col. Higgins, on behalf of Col. Allen's old command, the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, presented the Colonel with a splendid sword, appropriately inscribed. The blade is of the finest Damascus steel. There are two scabbards, one for parade and one for service. The parade scabbard, and the sword-hilt, are beautifully mounted in gold and silver, and the whole affair got up in excellent taste.

Third, Mr. J. T. Wilson, on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented Col. Allen with a fine horse, of Saladin stock, fully caparisoned.

The presentation speeches of Mr. Wilson and Col. Higgins were of commendable brevity, and in good taste. Col. Allen's replies were pithy, soldier-like and to the point. He elicited from the rank and file of the regiment the most enthusiastic approbation for the donors, and a determined expression of an intent to defend the colors with steel, with lead and with life, and never to disgrace them.

Father Barry, the Roman Catholic clergyman of Richmond (S. I.) Church, was introduced, and invited those of his persuasion (the Irish) to attend the offering of the holy sacrifice of Mass on Thursday morning next.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the hospitalities of the camp were extended to the guests, who visited in turn the Colonel's quarters, the Quartermaster's Department and the kitchen, and saw all that was to be seen. We might add a detailed account of a supplementary Court of Dover which was established, in which the most homogeneous spirit prevailed. The whole day passed off without the slightest unpleasant incident, and was a source of gratification to all who participated.

The rank and file are somewhat disconcerted at the failure to secure them the bounties and pay to which they are entitled, and which, but for the remissness of the State and United States authorities, they would have had long since. They are anxious to be paid before they leave.

The following are the officers of the first regiment: Col. W. H. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Ole. T. H. Balling, Major R. L. Van Wagenen, Adjt. Wm. W. Horton, Quartermaster U. S. Lowe, Surgeon Wm. Rockwell, Capt. W. H. Jenner, First Lieut. Alex. B. Marston, Second Lieut. E. W. Marsh, Capt. Samuel T. Allen, First Lieut. Wm. H. Van Brunt, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Poole, Captain H. F. Penfield, First Lieutenant Charles P. King, Second Lieutenant Horace B. Thompson, Capt. James H. Brennan, First Lieut. George D. Farrar, Second Lieut. C. Fowler Brennan, Capt. Charles A. Du Moulin, First Lieut. James H. Connolly, Second Lieut. Charles L. Warner, Capt. David Toumey, First Lieut. James Flynn, Second Lieut. C. Calvin Jones, Capt. Abel S. Chappell, First Lieut. Huvla Morrison, Second Lieut. John G. Floyd, Capt. W. W. Badger, First Lieut. William Henderson, Second Lieut. David W. Palmer, Capt. Chauncey B. Sleeper, First Lieut. Charles P. Hanson, Second Lieut. Robert T. Lawney, Capt. George W. Reed, First Lieut. Alexander Britton, Second Lieut. T. H. Burke.

Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.

Recruits for the various regiments connected with this brigade are coming in thick and fast. During the whole of Wednesday the recruiting stations were crowded, and the recruiting officers were busy in making out the papers preparatory to the men being examined and mustered into the service of the United States. It is requested that all persons who wish to hold personal communication with the General—excepting commanding officers, and officers connected with the brigade—will call on him between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Dr. Dwyer has been officially notified that he has been nominated regimental surgeon of the Sixty-ninth. Wednesday, the following letter was received from Secretary Chase, in answer to a communication from Gen. Corcoran:

Treasury Department, Sept. 8, 1862.

Gen. Corcoran: It gives me pleasure to say that there will be no delay in the payment of your gallant Sixty-ninth so far as this Department is concerned. In accordance with a request received to-day from the War Department, a requisition will be made out, of which the funds necessary for the purpose will be taken at once, as I understand.

Success to you and to the Sixty-ninth, and above all, salvation to our country. Yours truly,

S. P. CHASE.

Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

The following is a correct list of the regiments officially attached to General Corcoran's Brigade; others have been informally attached, but have not yet received official notification of the same:

First Regiment—The Sixty-Ninth, the *old* Sixty-Ninth, which has just now returned from its second campaign on the Potomac.

Second Regiment—The Fourth Senatorial District Regiment, commanded by Col. Peter McDermott, who served with distinction in Mexico; Lieut.-Col. James P. McIvor, late of the Sixty-Ninth, and a prisoner of war for thirteen months in rebel dungeons.

Third Regiment—The Buffalo Regiment, commanded by Col. John E. McMahon, now numbering over 800 men.

Fourth Regiment—The "Albany Regiment," late commanded by Col. Bayan, of the Twenty-fifth New-York State Militia, who has just returned with that corps from the seat of war.

Fifth Regiment—This regiment is to be commanded by Col. Wm. McEvily, who is an old and experienced officer. Lieutenant-Colonel, James Mooney, United States Army. Although this regiment has been in operation only a few days, it numbers over 400 men.

Military Movements in the City.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

All uniformed and ununiformed recruits of Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade, now in this City, have been notified, by Special Order, to report at the head recruiting office, No. 596 Broadway, on this and to-morrow (Saturday) mornings, to receive State and City bounties, and be sent on to their brigade. By the way, it is important and should be known—for the sake of the wives and families, as well as of the poor recruits themselves—that the bounties given to Gen. Meagher's Brigade exceed by $50—the State allowance—those given to all other organizations, save the other *old regiments being recruited for amongst us.* No new organizations—and they are most numerous around us—can draw the State bounty. It is reserved and paid alone to those gallant State volunteers who fought throughout the past year, and who, with pride speak of what conflicts they have been through. To such standards as tell of our triumphs from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill patriotic recruits should rally; and it is to the men who have perilled all in a dozen battles that our merchant-princes should give relief. The officers of Gen. Meagher's Brigade say, with pride, that they have never begged for assistance. That is right of them, but as the State, in giving them the additional fifty dollars, recognizes their preëminent claims, so ought the patriotic and wealthy merchants; and recruits themselves should recollect where the largest bounties are to be had. Col. Nugent, who has been in charge of the recruiting since Gen. Meagher's departure, is daily in expectation of other recruiting officers from the brigade, when he will at once return to the command of his regiment.

SEVENTH NATIONAL GUARD BRIGADE.

There is much interest felt in having the Seventh Regiment announce its intention to form a Brigade of four or five thousand men, for not only our first merchants, but our leading insurance and banking houses, as well as those in authority in the City and State would most assuredly put forth their endeavors to make a Seventh National Guard Brigade the most complete and also the most formidable and best disciplined in the service. Several of the most prominent and popular Captains of the Seventh, so justly and meritoriously honored throughout the State, have already expressed their willingness and approbation of the scheme. Many would doubtless go in any capacity in which they might aid in maintaining the reputation of the regiment with which they have been so long and honorably connected. Mention has not only been made of the Field, but also of other officers—Captains Young, Clark, Speaight, Adjutant Smith, Lieuts. Palmer, McClenahan, and others—these all most evidently have an interest in seeing the much prized banners of the National Guard carried to the front of the field, and from the readiness with which all have heretofore volunteered, and the promptitude with which they have responded when called upon to serve their country, it is saying none too much that the chances of such a brigade being speedily filled are the best of any. Let Col. Lefferts, with his rank and file, but come out in this new phase, sustaining the five hundred of this regiment now in the field as officers, and the State will more than acknowledge them.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday night a very handsome sword, sash and belt were presented to Lieut. Geo. Washburn, of Company E, Second Regiment, Metropolitan Guards, by his fellow-policemen of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The sword is a splendid specimen of a blade, is beautifully mounted, and bears the following inscription:

"To Lieut. George Washburn, by his friends of the First Platoon of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, Sept. 10, 1862."

The presentation speech was made by Capt. Moses De Camp, whose eloquent remarks elicited the most enthusiastic applause from those present. Speeches were also made by Roundsmen Mills and others, after which the company sat down to a bountiful repast.

THE GROCERS AWAKE.

Several of the prominent grocery firms of this city, desirous of doing something as tradesmen, have issued the following call for a meeting to-day:

The grocers of this city are requested to meet at the Wall-street salesroom to-morrow (12th instant,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing one or more companies of recruits for the war.

STURGES, BENNET & CO.,
SHERMAN, TALMAN & CO.,
PARK & SEAMAN,
I. & H. VAN NOSTRAND & CO.,
COBB, MARCH & GROSS,
And many others.

A WORD TO CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS.

Since the war commenced, the American Tract Society has expended nearly $40,000 in furnishing religious reading for the Army and Navy, a most blessed work in its known results. To meet the constant and most urgent appeals now made to the Committee for the new troops, and the thousands of sick and wounded in the hospitals, at least $30,000 is needed. Every dollar received for this purpose will be promptly expended in supplying these brave men with instructive, sustaining and comforting truth. Two hundred publications have been issued expressly for them by the Society. They need, deserve and will appreciate our effort. The Committee plead for immediate aid. Without it they cannot meet the hourly and earnest calls made upon them. May we not ask pastors of churches to make special collections for this object; and all who love their country and the souls of her soldiery to forward their benefactions, great or small, to O. R. Kingsbury, Assistant Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York.

THE ENROLLMENT FOR THE DRAFT.

To facilitate the completion of enrolling the names of residents of this City, Judge Advocate General Anthon has taken another floor in the building where his offices are situated, and has put on an extra force of fifty copying clerks, whose duty it is to register in district and ward books the names brought in by the enrolling officers. It is expected that the names of the entire able-bodied population will be obtained by the end of the week, and the Judge Advocate has so systematized the subsequent business of his office as to ensure its being got through with in as short a time as possible. The preliminary registration of names has been finished in Brooklyn, and Gen. Anthon has published an address to the people of that City, requesting them to correct whatever errors, and supply whatever omissions any of them may be able to detect in the books, which it is presumed will be left open to their inspection. The total number of names enrolled in Brooklyn is over 40,000, though, at the present time, less than 3,000 men are wanted to fill up the entire quota for which Brooklyn is liable.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Recruiting was brisk, as usual, Wednesday, though the difficulty between the United States and State inspecting surgeons has produced a complicated and elaborate system of examination which delays proceedings considerably. Capt. Larned, Lieut. Kenaston, and Dr. Mott and his assistants, do their best, however, to expedite matters, notwithstanding the needless obstacles put in the way. In connection with the trouble between Dr. Thomson, the State Doctor, and the United States mustering office, the following letter has been sent to the Times for publication:

NOTE FROM DR. THOMSON, STATE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

I find in your journal of this morning a long statement of an "Official Imbroglio of Doctors," to which, I hope, you will allow me a brief answer. I was informed by the State authorities of my appointment to reinspect, on behalf of the State, such recruits as had passed the United States inspection for old regiments. The Surgeon-General, in his instructions to me, stated that great complaints had been made by commanding officers of the character of the New-York recruits who, in hundreds of cases, reinforced nothing but the hospitals, and I was expressly directed, therefore, not to examine recruits until they had passed the United States Inspector. I have accordingly done so from the first, and have thus inspected six thousand recruits, without any imbroglio, lock or objection, as far as I was aware, until yesterday afternoon, when I received an "Order" from Col. Reeves, United States Mustering Officer, that recruits should be examined by me before the United States Surgeons. As I had never heard of *him* before, and he gave me no explanation of his order, I addressed him a note, stating that "I was instructed by the Surgeon-General *not* to examine recruits until they had been passed by the United States Inspector, and that I would not do otherwise till differently instructed." Now, it appears to me, that if Col. Reeves wished a change to be made, he might, in courtesy at least, have notified me previously of his wish, and I would certainly have inclosed it to the Surgeon-General, but as it is I can no more pay attention to his orders than to those of the Emperor of Morocco. I regret that the person who furnishes you the statement, represents me as openly quarreling with the United States Surgeons. My personal relations with Dr. Mott have uniformly been of a pleasant character. That in this case, I have issued a proclamation of any kind is great news to me, and as to my being hard to please with reference to recruits, I am perfectly willing to submit those cases which I have rejected, as unfit soldiers, to the judgment of any physicians of fair professional standing, anywhere in the world.

Yours, respectfully,
W. H. THOMSON, M. D.,
State Medical Inspector.

Division Armory, Sept. 9.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

All the bounties—United States, State and city—are being paid to recruits as fast as the needful papers can be passed through the hands of the officials appointed to that special duty. Capt. Carr is prompt to hand over the $29 offered by the United States, and Comptroller Haws is equally ready with his distribution of the $50 a man provided for by the Common Council appropriation. The State bounty is unavoidably delayed through the roundabout way in which the certificates of men entitled to it have to pass back and forth between this city and Albany, but it is sure to be paid some time or other. The payment of bounties has, like everything else here connected with recruiting, been interfered with by the useless waste of time incurred in sending men to be inspected by Dr. Thomson after they have passed the United States doctors.

ANOTHER TRADE MOVEMENT.

A call has been issued for a meeting of grocers, to meet at the Trade Salesroom to-day. Some of the most influential firms in the trade take part in the movement.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., EIGHTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Ninety-five recruits for this veteran regiment left this City during August for the seat of war, and the muster-rolls show that forty-one men have been recruited during the past week. *This looks like business*, and must soon bring the twice recruited regiment up to its standard. *Lieut. Dempsey spares no* expense or trouble in collecting such recruits as will go to work in earnest for this, "the fighting regiment of Sumner's Corps." The Produce Exchange and the Union Defence Committee have swelled the bounties of this regiment so that every recruit receives the snug sum of $150 before leaving the City. See advertisement.

Annual Celebration of the Caledonian Club.

AULD SCOTIA IN THE FIELD.

Wednesday was a grand *gala* day for athletic Scotchmen in this City. A large and very respectable assemblage congregated at Jones' Woods, and went through the peculiar order of exercises, so well understood by them, with the utmost success. There was, perhaps, a little disappointment felt by some, on account of the hour for the commencement of the exercises not being named; but still, those who came late were fully repaid by the grand display that was made. Chief McClellan was early on the field, with his Clan, and everything betokened a good day's play; and we are happy to say, visitors were more than gratified.

At the sound of the bagpipe, the programme was commenced by the "Putting of the Heavy Stone," by Mr. Wm. Lyons, a stout-built, well-made man, who accomplished the feat with much ease.

The Hammer was dexterously thrown by Mr. Geo. Grassock, who took the prize.

Then came the Running Jump, the Standing Jump, the Broad-sword Dance, the Short Race, Vaulting with the Pole, etc., etc., each of which were performed with comparative skill, but elicited no special commendation. In fact, the whole day's play was far short of what it usually is, and much feeling was expressed in consequence. The officers of the Club desire it to be borne in mind, however, that a great many of its most active members are off to the war with the Seventy-ninth.

At the long race, twice around the course, Andrew Forman was the successful competitor; doing the 200 yards in 33 seconds.

The Highland Fling was next; and right merrily did the bonnie lads trip it, for supremacy. Among them were Prof. J. A. McPherson, M. T. Robertson, Peter Bowman, and John Taylor—a typo. The last named was given the first prize, the Professor the second, and Bowman the third. In this trial-dance there was a great deal of terpsichorean ability displayed.

In "Tossing the Caber,"—a stick of wood about twelve feet long, and six inches in diameter; there was great strife. James Stuart, George Grassock, and James Commins threw it over. James Law lamentably failed. Stuart was first, but being the champion, only received a medal. Grassock, who was second, received the prize.

The "Sack Race" gave the large company present great sport. The contending parties were James Law, David Melville, Hugh Pollock, and several others, who seemed not to have any idea how to take the sack. For instance, Law got the sack and got into it; he then jumped, but fell, the rest getting far in the van. Summoning all courage, he again secured his equilibrium, and by the funniest and grotesque antics, passed all hands, and achieved a signal victory.

The "Standing Jump" was exceedingly well contested. Geo. Goldey, who is a very clever and graceful gymnast, was the favorite at the start, but broke down at 4 feet 4 inches.

Forman proved himself a splendid jumper. Nichol was too short in the legs. John Crown, a lithe-built, wiry young fellow, took the palm in ease and spring, and therefore won the first prize. Walker, who tried hard, and notwithstanding a bad fall, showed pluck and capability, took the second with the plaudits of the assemblage. The greatest height jumped was four feet five inches. John Crown, Thomas Nichol and Adam Walker were the only ones to contend for the running leap. Crown won handsomely at four feet nine inches.

In the Hurdle Race Walker took the lead, and with his long strides managed to keep up the pace with such a force that his long legs carried him through gallantly, and he took the first prize without a question to gainsay it. The tumbling and break-neck manner in which the contending parties went over the hurdles on this occasion was laughable in the extreme. Forman was the second in this race.

The "Hop, Skip and Jump" was easily won by John Nichol, at 36 feet 2 inches; Geo. Goldey was second at 33 feet 10 inches; John Goldey third at 32 feet 2 inches.

The *finale* was the Wheelbarrow Race, and if anything, afforded more amusement than any previous performance. The parties were blindfolded, and each taking a barrow, turned it once, and then started for a given point. Some brought up in the same spot where they started; others went to the side of the field, and the rest hither and thither. The party who seemed to see as well in the dark as in the light was John Goldey, but to outsiders Chas. Sanderson was the best man, but yet he did not win.

As a general thing there was not as good play as is usual. From late advices it will be seen that at the games of Breamar, Scotland, 43 feet were jumped in "hop, skip and jump," and the light hammer was thrown 97 feet by Wm. Tait.

The reception of guests was very acceptably and gracefully performed by Messrs. Harkley, Strangeways and Rae; and what with the efforts of the Judges, headed by Mr. J. G. Innes, the Caledonian Club have great reason to feel themselves exceedingly flattered by the attendance, and honored by the success of their "gathering on the heath."

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Yesterday afternoon, the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held, the President, Mr. Draper, in the Chair.

After auditing a number of requisitions, the report of the Committee of the Whole was read and approved.

The number of persons transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse, as vagrants, during the two weeks ending to-day, aggregates 550—104 males and 446 females—who have been arrested the following number of times:

Time.	No.	Time.	No.
1st	130	2d	41
3d	47	4th	43
5th	42	6th	57
7th	1	8th	5
10th	79	11th	2
12th	1	14th	2
15th	1	16th	20
17th	2	18th	3
19th	2	20th	5
25th	12	30th	4
40th	12	50th	6
60th	11	67th	1
100th	7		

Mr. John E. White, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, reported that he had sent, on the 1st inst., 97 convalescent soldiers to Fort Hamilton, and on the 10th inst. 56 men, making 413 soldiers returned to duty, within the last seven weeks.

The consumption of kerosene oil at the City Prison in the month of August, amounts to $26, while in the same month of 1861 $140 25 was paid for gas.

Edward Taffen, Orderly at Bellevue, tendered his resignation.

Dr. Shaw, of Bellevue Hospital, has resigned. John Mullane, employed in the out-door poor department, was suspended. Robert Watson, attendant in the Lunatic Asylum, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

It was ordered that all inmates of the Work-house Hospital, who are able to do so, be employed at knitting, and that all the rules and regulations of the Island Hospital govern the institution.

The receipts during the past fortnight amount to $1,179 01, including $88 for board of lunatics, and $681 31 for labor in Work-house.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Aug. 30, 1862		6,395
Admitted		1,883
Total		8,278
Died	37	
Discharged	1,506	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	356	
Sent to State Prison	2—1,901	
Remaining Sept. 6, 1862		6,377
Decrease	18	
Bellevue Hospital	456	
Lunatic Asylum	773	
Almshouse	1,416	
Penitentiary	467	
Workhouse	965	
Small Pox Hospital	10	
Randall's Island	764	
Randall's Island Hospital	206	
City Prison	200	
Second District Prison	5	
Third District Prison	21	
Fourth District Prison	3	
Island Hospital	550	
Colored Home	282	
Colored Orphan Asylum	190	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	46—6,377	

In addition to these there were 617 sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital, and 282 at the Island Hospital.

Meeting of Fruit Growers.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Yesterday afternoon the fruit growers held a second meeting at the office of the *Agriculturist*, in Park-row.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Parsons, Mr. W. S. Carpenter was called to the Chair.

There were *present* Messrs. W. S. Carpenter, Dr. Trimball, A. S. Fuller, Lowell Mason, Jr., Prince O. B. Judd, and other well-known horticulturists. *Some two hundred plates of superb fruit were pre*sented for examination, discussion and incorporation. *Pears, peaches, grapes* and plums were the principal fruits discussed, and the information imparted by the speakers was both instructive and entertaining.

Dr. Trimball, whose fame as an insect fancier is becoming national, presented a sample of the apple insect which heretofore has done such damage to the crop, and on which a most valuable and entertaining address was made.

The Society resolved to adopt the title of the "Union Horticultural Society," as being comprehensive and explanatory to a sufficient degree.

After discussion came the proof—and the proof was most excellent, and found favor in the mouths not only of experts but experimenters.

A CARD.

The American Tract Society, through its officers, has issued the following address to Christian patriots, and to that large body of our regular readers we commend it:

Since the war commenced the American Tract Society has expended nearly $40,000 in furnishing religious reading for the army and navy—a most blessed work in its known results.

To meet the constant and most urgent appeals now made to the Committee for the new troops, and the thousands of sick and wounded in the hospital, at least $30,000 is needed.

Every dollar received for this purpose will be promptly expended in supplying these brave men with instructive, sustaining and comforting truth. Two hundred publications have been issued expressly for them by the Society. They need, deserve and will appreciate our effort.

The Committee plead for immediate aid. Without it they cannot meet the hourly and earnest calls made upon them.

May we not ask pastors of churches to make special collections for this object, and all who love their country and the souls of her soldiery to forward their benefactions, great or small, to O. R. Kingsbury, Assistant-Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York. By order of the Committees.

WM. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN,
J. M. STEVENSON,
Secretaries American Tract Society.

An Incident at Taylor's Saloon—Niggers Not Waited On.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday last, two ladies and little child, accompanied by a neat, tidy mulatto girl, nurse of the child, entered Taylor's saloon, corner Broadway and Leonard-street, and, seating themselves at one of the tables, called for refreshments. A waiter set the table, placing thereon three plates. One of the ladies politely told him that she desired a plate, which he refused to get, saying, "We don't wait on niggers here." The matter was laid before the person at the pay-desk, who responded that such was the rule of the establishment. Now, we would suggest to the proprietors of this "establishment"—in order to save lady patrons from such insolence at the hands of hirelings—to print and put up rules, such as, persons with children and nurses need not apply. We don't wait on niggers here. Insolence from servants must be expected.

I will now merely add a little item which produced quite a revolution in the "rules" of the establishment. As soon as the gentleman learned that the ladies were profitable patrons of the place, he added immediately that he was sorry for the "blunder," and that "certainly" the "colored lady" should have a "plate." Z.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A New Baptist Church.—The corner-stone of the new edifice for the Bloomingdale Baptist Church in Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The building will measure 80 feet 6 inches long by 61 feet wide, and will be two stories high. The basement will be 11½ feet high, and will be devoted to Sabbath-school and lecture-room purposes. The auditorium will be 23½ feet high, and will seat one thousand persons. The front will be of Dorchester stone, and the remainder of brick. Henry Volk & Co. are the masons, and D. Grinstead does the carpenter work. In the box which was deposited in the corner-stone, was placed the box which has for nineteen years remained in a perfect state of preservation in the corner-stone of the Old Church, corner of Forty-third-street. To the old records were added the names of the present officers, as follows: Pastor—Rev. Isaac Westcott. Deacons—M. Stamels, A. Lathrop, J. Sparks, Wm. H. Dean. Trustees—F. B. Grist, President; Richard Mott, Secretary; S. T. Smith, Treasurer; J. B. Niblo, Jas M. Deitz, Jas. A. Allan, Jas. Scott, Jas. Van Buren, Wm. Wilson. The church and lot will cost about $50,000, and be finished about May next. The foundations are laid, and the upper walls are in a fair state of progress. Among the clergymen present, and participating in the exercises, were Dr. Westcott, Dr. Dowling, Rev. Mr. Weston, Rev. Mr. Bucklin, Rev. Mr. Pendleton, and others. The platform was tastefully decorated with flags, and a large audience assembled to witness the interesting occasion.

A Splendid Stand of Colors for the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers.—Some time ago the ladies of Norwich, Conn., created a fund to be expended in purchasing flags for the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers. Tiffany & Co., of this City, accordingly received the order to make the colors, which they did in the highest style of art. The regimental color is a magnificent banner of blue silk, margined with heavy gold fringe. It bears the following inscription:

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

EAGLE.

ARMS OF THE STATE.

Qui trans tulit sustinet.

The inscriptions, eagle and State arms, are most elaborately worked upon both sides of the flag. The staff is mounted with a silver spear and ornamented with two white and blue tassels. A silver plate upon the staff bears the inscription: "Presented by the ladies of Norwich, August, 1862." Two national guide colors complete the stand.

After the colors were completed they were forwarded to Norwich, the fair donors being anxious to see them before they were sent to the Regiment. It is needless to say that they met with the highest approval.

Haytian Emigration.—The bark *Chanticleer* sailed from this port, a day or two since, for Port de Paix, Hayti, with a fine colony of sixty-five colored persons. The colony consists exclusively of agriculturists and their families—twenty-five adults and thirty-six children. They are all thrifty people, having sold, or rather sacrificed farms and other property in Illinois and Wisconsin, in order to establish themselves where their color will not prove a barrier to their industry and enterprise. Five of them, Mr. Wood and family, go as cabin passengers. These people carry with them all the means and appliances of an American farmer's life, and intend to take up land for the purpose of cotton-raising in the neighborhood of Port de Paix. Other colonies are preparing to start from the West.

A Reunion Among the Firemen.—The members of Oceanus Engine Company No. 11, of this City, of which Coroner John Wildey is the Foreman, had a very pleasant reunion on Wednesday evening, at their rooms, No. 11 Wooster-street. This is the oldest fire company in the City, having been organized in 1780. The engine-house has recently been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, mostly at the expense of the company, and the display made by the members on Wednesday evening was truly pleasant to all the numerous guests in attendance. Coroner Wildey was Foreman of this company for five years previous to his joining the First Fire Zouaves, and since his return from the war he has been unanimously reëlected to that office.

Children for the West.—Yesterday afternoon the Children's Aid Society dispatched to the West, in search of homes and fortunes, a fine company of forty boys and girls. Mr. C. C. Tracy, who has already happily located several thousands of little folks in the far West, took charge of them, and in fine spirits, with songs and glee, the little ones bade farewell to the cold hearts of Gotham, looking forward with bright anticipation to their pleasant future in the golden land.

Fire at Fishkill Landing, Hudson River.—The family mansion and homestead of John P. De Wint, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst. This was one of the finest and oldest country seats in the State, having been occupied by the De Wint family upwards of 100 years. Most of the family pictures and plate were saved, but little of the furniture, as the flames spread with great rapidity.

Coroners' Inquests.—Sarah Hillyer, a girl, ten years of age, residing with her mother at No. 330 West Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday fell into the dock at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. ....Coroner Naumann yesterday held an inquest upon the body of James Smith, who accidentally fell overboard from the ship *West Point*. The deceased was a sailor, aged 35 years.

Arrest of a Pickpocket.—Isaac Spingle was arrested yesterday by Officer Poscher, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, charged with having picked the *pocket of Joe Davis*, a resident of Green Point, of a gold watch and chain valued at $75. The property was subsequently recovered, and the offender was *last night committed to the Tombs by Justice Brennan.*

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Departure of the Second Senatorial Regiment for the Seat of War.—This Regiment, designated as the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, finally left Camp Arthur, near the Navy-yard, last evening, and after marching up Nassau to Bridge-street, up Myrtle-avenue to Pearl-street, and down Pearl to the river, embarked on the Union Ferry-boat *Montague*, by which they were conveyed to an ocean steamer at the foot of Canal-street. During the day the City Park, in which the regiment was encamped, presented a busy and exciting scene. Thousands of persons thronged the inclosure, many the wives and relatives of the soldiers, who came to bid them good bye. The men were provided with overcoats, knapsacks, canteens and three days' rations. Meantime the officers assembled at the headquarters, corner of Nassau-street and Hudson-avenue, and presented Col. Conk with an elegant sword, sash, belt and haversack. A brief address was made by Dr. Thomas P. Norris, and an appropriate and patriotic response on behalf of the recipient, by S. D. Morris, Esq. During the day, a sword was also presented to Capt. Thomas Mulcahy, of Company K.

The regiment embarked on the ferry-boat about 6 o'clock P. M., in good order, and steamed off amid the cheers of a vast multitude which had assembled to see them. They numbered nearly 900 men. The following is a corrected list of the officers:

Field—Colonel, Anthony Conk; Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel H. Roberts; Major, Andrew Morris.

Staff—Adjutant, John H. Styles; Quartermaster, P. Henry O'Beirne; Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Thompson; First Assistant Surgeon, James L. Watson; Second Assistant Surgeon, Asahel Burt, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. Albert F. Skidmore.

Line—Company A—Captain, Gilbert Bogart; First Lieutenant, Theodore Miller; Second Lieutenant, George N. McComb.

Company B—Captain, Thos. H. Lunney; First Lieutenant, John H. B. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Worth.

Company C—Captain, Henry Dawson; First Lieutenant, S. Clark Beecher; Second Lieutenant, Benj. P. Middleton.

Company D—Captain, Embree Rogers; First Lieutenant, Daniel P. Barnard, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Alex. Calanan.

Company E—Captain, Howard W. Phillips; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. McCormick; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Alexander, Jr.

Company F—Captain, Edgar Perry; First Lieutenant, Frederick W. Stafford; Second Lieutenant, Augustus J. Spencer.

Company G—Captain, Jeptha A. Jones; First Lieutenant, Dudley W. Haynes; Second Lieutenant, Adrian V. Briggs.

Company H—Captain, E. M. Fitzpatrick; First Lieutenant, James L. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Richard P. Strong.

Company I—Captain, Benj. Phillips; First Lieutenant, J. O. Cummings; Second Lieutenant, George M. Granger.

Company K—Captain, Thos. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant, Henry M. Bragg; Second Lieutenant, C. Rodgers.

The Late Accident at Coney Island.—The body of Dr. R. A. Eaton, who was drowned while bathing in the surf at Coney Island on Tuesday, was washed ashore about a mile in a westerly direction from where the accident occurred, and was recovered on Wednesday evening. The remains were taken to his late residence, No. 349 Carlton-avenue. An inquest was held by Coroner Horeman, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

The Thirteenth Regiment Militia.—This regiment, under command of Col. Robert B. Clark, will be mustered out of the United States service, at the City Armory, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be reviewed on Fort Greene by the Mayor and Common Council.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Murder at Secaucus.—The inquest on the body of John Ebble, who was murdered at Secaucus, N. J., on Tuesday morning last, was adjourned to-day, (Thursday,) until to-morrow afternoon. Three or four young men who were on a carousal at Engelbrecht's house with the supposed murderer, were subpoenaed to be present at the inquest, but from some cause failed to make their appearance. Coroner Bohnstedt issued a warrant for the arrest of the soldier, Washington Masters, against whom there is strong grounds for suspicion that he is the guilty party, and placed it in the hands of Chief of Police Gilston, of Hoboken, and Constable Davis. The officers at once proceeded to New-York, where it is supposed that Masters is lurking, and will use every effort for his arrest. Masters is about five feet eleven inches in height; rather slim built, dark complexion, dark hair, stoops slightly.

LAW REPORTS.

The Traphagan Habeas Corpus Case—The Boy not Produced.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In re Traphagan vs. Col. Gustavus Loomis.—In this case, mentioned in the Times of Thursday, in which Col. Loomis was arrested by the Sheriff for contempt in failing to make a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued to him, to produce the body of Richard P. Traphagan, a recruit, alleged to be an infant, the Court allowed Col. Loomis to obtain bail on his stipulation to send to Washington for the boy, whither he had been sent with his regiment, and adjourned the hearing on the attachment to Thursday.

Yesterday, Col. Loomis appeared in Court in accordance to his stipulation, and stated that the messenger dispatched to Washington by him had not returned, nor had the boy been replaced in his custody or under his control. Under these circumstances, and desirous of avoiding incarceration as a penalty for disobedience, Col. Loomis, through his counsel, asked further time in which, if granted, he had no doubt of his ability to regain possession of the boy, whom he allowed to be sent away against the command of this writ of *habeas corpus*. The counsel for the petitioner consenting that the hearing be further adjourned, the Court set it down as adjourned for one week, the case then to be closed. In the meantime Col. Loomis is in the custody of the Sheriff.

A. H. Reavey, for petitioner; E. C. Childs, for Col. Loomis.

Irregularity of Judgment No Defense to a Disobedience of an Order of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Washburne vs. Langley.—In this case, before mentioned in the Times, the defendant was advised by his counsel that the judgment obtained against him was irregular, and that the proper mode to raise the question as to the regularity of the judgment, was by disobeying the order obtained by the plaintiff, directing him to appear and be examined as to his property.

The Court held that he should have appeared and have obtained an adjournment till he could make a motion to set aside the judgment.

Defendant alleges that a motion to set aside the judgment had been noticed for July 7, 1862.

The facts constituting the contempt are all admitted, and the papers do not show any sufficient excuse.

I think the proper order to be made is adjudging defendant guilty of contempt, and directing that if the defendant, on the third Monday of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., appear at the Chambers of this Court, and either submit to his examination and pay $10 costs of this motion, or shall, on that day, on affidavits, (copies of which shall have been served six days previous on plaintiff's attorney,) procure a dismissal of the supplementary proceedings by reason of the judgment having been so far vacated as not to allow of supplementary proceedings being had thereon, and pay to plaintiff's attorney $10 costs of this motion, then he shall stand purged of his contempt; but that if he shall fail to do either one or other, then that he be fined $500, to be paid to the plaintiff for the damages and expenses incurred by him by reason of such contempt.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Augustus Ross vs. John B. Haight.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

McAdams vs. Carson et al.—Motion granted, on condition that the defendant Wakeman appears on the — day of September, 1862, and comes up and submits the case for decision, in accordance with the original stipulation; and if he fails to do so, order must be taken denying motion, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 11, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Con.	99	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	94½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	100	350	do	94¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	100	250	do b30	94½
15,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ℘ cent. Notes	103½	100	do s10	94½
15,000	do	103	50	Erie Railway	38¾
4,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98½	50	do	38¾
35,000	do	98½	50	do b30	38½
3,000	Va. St. 6s	56	200	do b30	38¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	46½	300	do	38¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	100½	50	Erie R. Pref.	69¾
2,000	do large	100	50	do b10	69¾
8,000	do	100½	50	do	69¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	49	200	Hud. Riv. R.	52½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	100	do b30	52½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	10	do	52
45,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	95½	50	Harlem R.	15¾
10,000	E. R. 5th M. B.	90	50	Stonington R.	[illegible]
2,000	Har. 1st M. B.	106	600	Mich. Cen. R.	68½
2,000	Hud. 1st M. B.	112	150	do	68¾
1,000	H. R. R. 3d M.	95½	100	do s30	68½
1,000	Mich. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. Skg. F. Bds.	112	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	31½
10,000	M. So. S. F. B.	102½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	62
1,000	C. & N. W. Int. B.	34	250	do s10	63
5,000	C. & N. W. Amt. B.	38	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	92½	200	do b60	64
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	73	100	do s30	63½
10,000	C. & Tol. s. f. b.	97	100	do	73½
2,000	do	96	100	do	64
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st m	95	200	Ill. Cen. Full Stock	83
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	81	150	Cleve. Pitts. R.	24½
10,000	Am. Gold	118½	150	do	24¾
3,000	do	118¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	72
9	Am. Ex. Bank	90	100	do s30	72½
10	Park Bank	107	50	do	72¾
200	Pac. M. S. Co	111	600	Cleve. & Toledo R.	54
25	do	110½	200	do s30	54
50	do s30	110½	150	do	54½
50	do b30	111	200	do s10	54½
50	Tol. & Wabash Pref.	46	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	67½
100	Norwich & W. R. b30	50	40	do b30	67¾
90	do	50	60	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	86
			140	Del., L. & W. R.	109

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	100½	100	Erie R. Pref.	69¾
17,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89	300	do b60	70
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.	103½	200	do	69½
1,000	do	103	2200	do b30	70
6,200	do Ind.	101½	100	do	70
2,000	Mo. State 6s	46½	150	Hud River R.	52½
20,000	do	46	100	do b30	52½
3,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	95½	200	Harlem Railroad	16
10,000	Erie R. 5th m. b.	90	100	Harlem R Pref.	39½
3,000	H. R. R. 3d M. bs.	95	100	Reading R.	59½
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	92½	100	do	59½
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	72½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	68½
6,000	do b30	72½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	33
3,500	Pits. F. W. & C. 2M.	81½	50	do	32½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	102	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	63
12	Shoe & Leather Bk	95½	50	Panama Railroad	141
19	National Bank	93	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
25,000	American Gold	119	100	do	63¾
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	111	5	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	121
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	94½	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	24½
100	do s30	94¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. s60	54
100	Erie Railroad	38¾	150	do	54½
100	do b30	38½	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	67½
100	do b30	38¾	100	do b30	67¾
250	do	38¾			

Thursday, Sept. 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened with renewed firmness this forenoon, although the most unfavorable rumors from Washington were circulated late on Wednesday afternoon, after the close of our last report. The Federal Securities were steady, and the demand for the Railway Bonds strong; and on the Railway Shares the bidding was generally firm, and prices fully equal to the last rates of yesterday. A fair amount of business was accomplished at the early Board. On the Street, between the sessions of the Boards, there was not much business done. The market was unusually free from adverse army rumors, and holders of Stocks unwilling to meet the [illegible] bids. At the Second Board, the market improved in demand, and strong prices were made for the New-York and some of the Western Roads. A leading house took 2,000 Shares of Erie Preferred Stock at 70, buyer 30 days. New-York Central sold at 94½ ℘ cent.; Illinois Central 63½@64 ℘ cent. Later in the afternoon the market was firm in demand, and steady in prices. The following are about the last figures at 4½ o'clock:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	94½	94½	Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	38¾	38¾	Pacific	111	111
Erie Preferred	69¾	69¾	Panama	140½	[illegible]
Rock Island	67½	67½	Missouris	46½	[illegible]
Galena	72½	73½	Tennessees	49	[illegible]
Mich. Central	68½	68¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	88½	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	31½	33	U. S. 6s, 1881	100	[illegible]
Mich. Guarant'd	62½	63	U. S. Notes, C. H.	103½	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	63½	63½	Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	102½	[illegible]
Toledo	54	54½	Billion Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	59½	59½	Gold	118½	118½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106½	American Exchange	[illegible]
Manhattan	112	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Mechanics'	103	Bank of North Amer.	[illegible]
Union	93	Hanover	[illegible]
Mech. and Traders'	101	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
National	93	Park	107
Commerce Scrip Stock	89½		

With few exceptions there is a further improvement to-day in the bidding for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	St. L. & T. H. firsts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	100	T. H. & Alt. seconds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	100	I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts, con.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	110	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	105½	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	95½	Del. Lack & W. secs.	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	90	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f.	[illegible]	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	95½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson Converts., '67	98½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	88	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	112
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘c., '69–'72	105	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. C., s. f. 8 ℘c. '82	111½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘c. secs.	87½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	[illegible]
N. Ind. firsts	88½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	101½		

The market for Money is easy, at 4@6 ℘ cent. The price of Gold returned to 118¾@119 ℘ cent. The Exchange quotations for Saturday's steamers were 130½@131 ℘ cent. Not much done thus far. The Customs Duties this week are again large, and the United States Notes of the old issue advanced to-day to 103½@103¾ ℘ cent.

We understand that a further advance in freights over the New-York Central and Erie roads will take place on the 20th inst. The General Freight Agent of the Erie Company has sent out his notices to-day, pursuant to this arrangement.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Sept. 6	$[illegible]	$141,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Boston, Sept. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila., Sept. 8	[illegible]	23,062,171	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The most remarkable feature in Money affairs at present, is the large absorption and consequent scarcity of paper currency, both Federal and local. The United States Notes of lawful tender, thus far issued by the Treasury Department, are wholly insufficient to supply the demand. The City and Country Banks of New-York are also unable to meet the requirements of trade for circulation, although the aggregate now exceeds thirty-five million of dollars. The *Bank Note Reporter* of Mr. John Thompson thus explains this extraordinary state of the currency:

"Our solution of this is: Wealth has increased faster than currency, and, unlike former times, this wealth is held by the people in the shape of [illegible] money. A vast amount has fallen into the hands of the families and friends of soldiers, who, instead of buying something with it, or depositing it in banks, hold it in paper money against the time of need. Four hundred thousand volunteers, averaging $[illegible] each bounty, absorb $[illegible],000,000, a very large part of this is held in the identical money paid out to them. This, in our opinion, is the greatest source of absorption of currency. Many other absorbing sources are in active play. So long as the war has disastrous and discouraging, the money that falls into the hands of the people will remain unused, and the scarcity of currency will continue until a feeling of confident security paves the way for the purchase of property, or investments in securities. It will gradually find its way into banks and savings banks, and this obviates, to some extent, the extreme scarcity of currency, by a still further increase of deposits. How shall currency be increased to the requirements of the people? The chartered Banks are generally up to their legal limits; the free Banks are up to their volume for peace and prosperous times. A few of the more enterprising keep increasing cautiously. Without amendments to charters, or other legislative enactments, the local banks cannot meet the demand for money in the shape of currency. The supply, then, must come from the Government, in the shape of Treasury notes. We are aware that the opponents of Government currency are straining, or are to make, a demonstration on the Secretary of the Treasury with a view to stopping the further issues of circulating notes. Their main argument is the necessity of bringing down the price of gold, and they conceive that the old method of contraction will do it. This is, at least, their pretence; their real object is to raise the rate of interest, and induce Mr. Chase to sell Bonds at a reduced rate—say Federal sixes at [illegible]. Anything of this kind would lead to a panic, and instead of bringing down the price of gold, would surely carry the premium much higher than it is now. There is no danger that the Secretary of the Treasury will be caught in such a trap. Treasury note currency has taken deep root, and the greatest safety now is in its uniform use, increased in volume to the legitimate demands of the people. When the war assumes a brighter hue, currency will flow into Stocks as fast as the holders desire to part with it, and *then gold will come down, not in consequence of contraction*, but of confidence—not from necessity, but from a popular investment in Federal Stocks."

The reports from the West of the first week's traffic in September over the Western Roads, are to the effect that the Illinois Central *nearly doubles the traffic of the same week last* season; the Michigan Central gains $10,000; the *Toledo, $4,000; Galena, $4,000*, and the Rock Island, $5,000.

The following are the quotations for Continental Exchanges for the steamers on Saturday, reported by Ward & Brandt, No. 59 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	[illegible]
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	[illegible]
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	[illegible]
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	[illegible]
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	[illegible]
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix-dollar	[illegible]

The following are the latest quotations for Specie reported by F. P. James & Co., No. [illegible] Wall-street:

Amer. Gold	$1 18¾	Amer. Silver	[illegible]
Sovereigns	5 70	Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
20-francs (Naps.)	4 50	Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Ten Guilders	4 50	Five-franc pieces	[illegible]
Ten Thalers	8 50	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	18 50	English Silver, ℘ £	[illegible]
Patriot Doubloons	17 75	Span. & Mex. Qrs.	[illegible]

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for August, 1861 and 1862:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$12,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Freight	11,767 [illegible]	17,[illegible]
Other sources	3,493 77	[illegible]
Total	$27,750 72	$[illegible]
Increase in 1862, 39 ℘ cent		$10,[illegible]

The Company commenced running over their new road to Ogdensburgh Aug. 4.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO—PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 17 Barclay-st.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND all other just claims of soldiers and sailors, their heirs and friends promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

TO LAWYERS.—ANY RETIRED LAWYER, having a large or small library for sale, may hear of a customer, by addressing, with catalogue, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Bona Gracchus—Italian Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nicodemus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Claude Marcel.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirth, ... Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella and the Slipper," and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no doubt that the rebels occupied Hagerstown, Maryland, in force, yesterday evening. They are estimated at twenty thousand strong, with forty-eight pieces of artillery. Since then their movements are unreported, as the telegraph operator left that locality. The exact whereabouts of our forces is not known, but it is conjectured that Gen. McClellan had on Wednesday advanced as far as Damascus, thirty-four miles from Washington. Gen. Burnside is supposed to be operating in some other direction.

A dispatch, dated near Poolesville, Md., Sept. 12, says: "Our pickets to-day occupied Sugar Loaf Mountain. Yesterday the rebels held it, but evacuated it without firing a gun. Sugar Loaf Mountain is an important position, located nine miles south of Frederick, and eight miles north of Poolesville, from which the enemy were driven by the cavalry dash on Monday. This movement indicates that Gen. McClellan is marching directly upon the main position occupied by the rebels. The mountain is 1,300 feet high, and is one of a series lying on the east bank of the Monocacy. It was held by the rebels as a signal station while Poolesville was in their occupation, and from it, with a good telescope, a very clear view of Washington could be obtained. No movement of the army could be made around Washington without being known to an enemy perched upon this mountain."

The rebel General Lee has issued a proclamation to the people of Maryland, dated the 8th inst., in which he announces that the purpose of the rebel army is to liberate the State from the National rule. He is good enough, however, to assure the people that they can have their choice in the matter. He says: "It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without restraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will."

The greatest excitement existed in the early part of this week throughout York and Adams County, Pennsylvania, as well as at Harrisburgh and throughout the Susquehanna region and the Cumberland Valley. The farmers were sending their women and children, as well as their cattle, away, and were arming for the defence of their homes against cavalry raids.

At Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday, all places of business were closed. All the church bells and court-house bells rang for the people to assemble for drill, at which time nearly all the able-bodied men in the town, amounting to some hundreds, assembled in the public square, formed into companies, marched to the river bank, and drilled. Men over sixty years of age fell into the ranks and drilled.

We learn by way of Fortress Monroe that the rebels, twelve hundred strong, made an attack on Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst., and were repulsed and pursued seven miles. Our force engaged numbered only four hundred, and the battle lasted two hours. The First Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers was engaged, and is said to have behaved with the greatest bravery. A large number of the rebels were killed and wounded; our loss was seven killed and forty-seven wounded. The gunboat Louisiana rendered essential service in shelling the rebels out of a strong position. The gunboat Picket was blown up by the accidental explosion of her magazine, and Capt. Nichols and nineteen men were killed, and six wounded.

Fifteen hundred rebel cavalry hold possession of Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. Kirby Smith has issued a proclamation, informing the citizens that they must fight for him or against him. The rebels have organized the city government, and appointed a Mayor.

The advices from Cincinnati are important and exciting. The rebels are said to have driven in the National pickets beyond Covington yesterday morning, and were reported to be in force only two miles from our lines, gradually feeling their way. A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, reports the rebels at Latonia Springs, about seven miles from Covington, and it was generally expected that a fight would immediately take place. The National forces were said to be large, and no apprehension was felt as to the result of the conflict.

Instead of moving forward upon Knoxville, Gen. Bragg is really passing up in the direction of Nashville. The army seems to have been moving in two or three columns parallel with the railroad connecting Nashville and Stevenson. Its progress is very slow indeed. Gen. Buell is evidently watching to see what effect his retirement will have upon Bragg at Chattanooga; for Bragg is still at Chattanooga in force, or else has greatly deceived Buell. We take it that ten days ago the Army of the Ohio was disposed along the branch railroad from Tullahoma to McMinnville, and we must confess that Buell's attitude looks more defensive than offensive. So, indeed, has it appeared since the 1st of July, when Gen. B.'s army arrived at Huntsville.

Advices from Salt Lake City, by telegraph, to the 10th inst., state that two trains had been attacked by the Indians about three hundred miles north of that place, and that fifteen or twenty persons had been killed, including women and children. Other outrages by the savages are mentioned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The second day's session of the Democratic State Convention resulted in the nomination of all the candidates for State officers. The ticket stands as follows:

For Governor—Hon. Horatio Seymour.
For Lieut.-Governor—Hon. David R. Floyd Jones.
For Canal Commissioner—Wm. J. Skinner.
For State Prison Inspector—Gaylord J. Clarke.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Frederick A. Tallmadge.

A State Central Committee was also appointed, and a platform was adopted, which will be found in our report of the proceedings.

The *National Intelligencer* mentions the following troops as having arrived in Washington: The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, 900 men, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Goodrich commanding; the One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York—the former numbering 1,900 men, and the latter, commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. J. Thorp, numbering 960 men. The Fortieth Massachusetts came in late Wednesday evening, numbering near 1,000. Numbers of detached companies of cavalry, artillery and recruits also came in during Wednesday.

The citizens of the Ninth Ward assembled in the Bleecker Building, last evening, to organize a Home Guard. Dr. Burchard delivered a stirring address, resolutions were passed, an Executive Committee of nine appointed, and enrollment lists opened on which 75 names were at once inscribed. The first rendezvous for drill will be at the Washington Parade Ground, at 7 o'clock on Monday evening next.

Lively apprehensions are entertained that Fort Abercrombie, Minn., will fall into the hands of the Indians, if such a disaster has not already occurred. It is a fort only in name, and will not sustain an attack like that made on Fort Ridgeley. There were, at last accounts, some thirty or forty women, and thirty-five children, huddled in the garret of a small building occupied by the commanding officer. Every other building was filled with the soldiers and the people seeking refuge there who had fled from their homes. There is no water to be had nearer than the river, which is about six hundred feet from the officers' quarters. In case of an attack by a swarm of Indians, it would be almost certain death to venture outside of the buildings.

There are signs of Indian troubles in Northern *Michigan as well as Minnesota. Indian warriors* are gathering in the vicinity of Bay City, who exhibit signs of hostile intentions. There are said to be 2,000 well-armed warriors among the Indians in Northern Michigan, who are capable of doing much mischief, though they could be soon exterminated.

The Engineers of the Troy and Boston Railroad have, of late, been greatly embarrassed by obstructions on the track. Saturday last, a woman who had long been suspected as the guilty one, was seen, after the train had been stopped, and the obstruction removed, in such a position as to justify her arrest. She was taken to Troy and placed in jail. She has already almost confessed she was the guilty one, but refuses to give her name, or accept of any food.

Gen. Garfield, known as the "praying Colonel," is a nominee for Congress in Ohio. Col. Garfield, when the war broke out, was President of Hiram College in Ohio, and graduated from that as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment. He has since been made successively a Colonel and Brigadier-General, for bravery and ability displayed on the field.

Col. Graham N. Fitch, formerly United States Senator, and latterly commanding with distinction a National force in Northeastern Arkansas, has gone to his home in Indiana. He has been disabled by the fall of his horse, and rendered thereby unfit for the fatiguing and more active operations of the army. He has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War.

The venerable minister of the Gospel and Revolutionary patriot, Father Waldo, was one hundred years old on Wednesday of this week. He lives in Syracuse, and his birthday was commemorated by appropriate public exercises.

So frequent have been the desertions from the British army in the Provinces to the American side, that the Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Land Forces in British North America purposes in future that all deserters caught in the act shall be shot, instead of being transported to a penal colony.

Major W. T. C. Grower, of the 77th New-York, who, in the first list of killed and wounded in the battle of Saturday, the 30th, was reported as killed, and who, in the official list, was not mentioned among either killed or wounded, was really wounded in four different places on that occasion, and now lies in the hospital at Alexandria.

The Stock Market was again firm yesterday. The bidding in the afternoon was strong, at an improvement on the prices of Wednesday for most of the Railway Stocks. Gold was steady, at 118¾ @119; Exchange, 130¾@130½ ⅌ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at very firm prices. Grain was less sought after, including Wheat, which declined 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, and Corn, which was heavy. Cotton was quiet and less buoyant. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Oils and Naval Stores were restricted. Whisky was in fair demand, and was rather dearer. Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were salable and buoyant. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

The Rebel Advance on Cincinnati.—The rebel army which has advanced so boldly from Tennessee and across the entire State of Kentucky, is still menacing Cincinnati, which seems to be enjoying a renewal of the panic it had ten days ago. All the arms-bearing citizens of Cincinnati are mustered into service, and nearly the whole fighting population of the State of Ohio seems to have rushed to the relief of the State's chief city. There cannot certainly be less than seventy-five thousand men now in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati ready for its defence. Nevertheless, the rebels are pushing up to it boldly, and the telegraph this morning announces that they are only about two miles from our lines, and that yesterday they drove in our pickets. Beside the troops in front of the invading rebel army, the loyal Kentuckians on its flank and in its rear are rushing to arms; and if any less than twenty-five thousand Kentucky Unionists have shouldered their rifles since their State was entered by the invaders, there must be tremendous exaggerations in the statements made and published in Kentucky. In addition to these raw troops which have been hastily got together for the occasion, Gen. Buell has an army far in the rear of the invaders, which, a fortnight ago, was sixty, and is now nearly ninety thousand strong; and Gen. Grant has enough men in Memphis to make a round hundred thousand upon this line. Take it all in all, in front and rear, and there are certainly not less than two hundred thousand Union soldiers in position, to-day, to advance upon the rebels who have so audaciously marched into the bowels of Kentucky without impediment. How big the invading rebel force may be we have no means of precisely knowing, but we do not believe that Kirby Smith, Humphrey Marshall, and all the other rebel commanders between the Cumberland Mountains and the Ohio River could muster fifty thousand men. This force is mostly the fragments of Beauregard's old army at Corinth, which, according to his own intercepted dispatch, was but 35,000 strong, and which melted away like mist, added to some recent victims of the rebel conscription, and the recruits who have been obtained in Kentucky.

We hope our gallant Western army will get ready by-and-bye to actually attack these rebels; and that they will not be allowed to "gradually feel" their way much nearer to Cincinnati. Every day they are allowed to remain in and hold possession of Kentucky, and menace Cincinnati or Louisville, is a day of disgrace to our arms, and an infinite loss to our cause.

The Rugged Band of Lee.

The hatless, shoeless, costless army of the rebel Gen. Lee, about whose movements and intentions so much vague speculation has for a week past exercised the calm observers of passing events in Washington, are at last beginning to exhibit their presence and their purposes with a plainness which ought to open the eyes even of the most self-satisfied military critic in that abode of strong delusions. This "rabble rout," whose passage of the Potomac we were gravely notified by telegraph, was regarded with satisfaction in "well-informed circles," has so far established itself in the very heart of Maryland that its leader—the commanding General, be it noted, of the whole Confederate army—has thought the time ripe for issuing his proclamation to the people of that State. That any man in his senses should read this proclamation and fail to appreciate the extent of the peril with which the Republic is now threatened, would surprise us, had not the faculty of astonishment been well nigh exhausted by the events of the last eighteen months.

The theory of State rights, of Sovereign State independence, stands armed to-day on the soil of Maryland, within striking distance of the National Capital, to denounce the Government of the Union as a "foreign despotism, and invites the citizens of Maryland to join with it in the spirit and in the flesh. Secession is no longer upon the defensive. It no longer plants itself upon the frontiers of its birthplace to repel the authority of the National name. It no longer asks "to be let alone." It has assumed the offensive. *It undertakes to propagate itself by the sword.* While we are asking ourselves [what these half-starved hordes would be at, and laying to our souls the flattering unction that despair alone has lured this famished multitude from the mountains of Virginia to feed fat their grudge and their hunger alike upon the fertile soil of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the soldiers of Davis and of Lee are pressing forward into a war of unmistakable invasion and an audacious attempt at conquest. While we are hurrying forward our brave but undisciplined levies by the thousand to the slaughter, these bands at which we have sneered so lightly in the conscious superiority of our numbers and our wealth, are slipping by our most skillful commanders, turning our lines, and threatening the homes of the North, with a concentration of passion and a distinctness of aim which throw into terrible relief the hazy and wavering outlines of our own hesitating and uncertain policy.

It is not worth while now to discuss how far the mistakes of the National Government have given a tinge of plausibility and a flavor of force to the rebel General's lofty recitation of the wrongs inflicted upon "downtrodden" Maryland, nor how far by ignoring the predominant Union feeling of the State, and artfully exaggerating the register of traitors suppressed and silenced, he has been enabled to paint a presentable picture of oppression, inviting sympathy. It is not even worth while to expose to the scorn of mankind the insolent presumption with which this officer of a Government which counts the victims of its domestic tyranny not by scores, but by hundreds, this citizen of a Confederacy in which law has been swallowed up by the passion of the mob, dares to present himself before the world as the liberator of a gagged and fettered people. The most dishonest representations, the most shameless claims, are too often sanctified in this world by success, and the question of the hour in Maryland is simply the immediate expulsion of the rebel General who can venture to issue in the Capital of that State such an appeal against the Government of the Union as this:

> "Believing that the people of Maryland possess a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State.
>
> In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly despoiled."

Imagine this language, held by Robert Lee, at the head of a hundred thousand victorious troops, not in the little City of Frederick, but in the great City of Baltimore, and who shall venture to forecast the next step of the audacious foray? Yet how long is it since the man who should have ventured to prophecy that language such as this would be uttered to-day by Robert Lee in Frederick, would have been scoffed at as a dreamer and a fool? Let us not be deceived. The manifesto of Lee makes the scope and the extent of this new danger clear, peremptory and positive. To let this mischief gather head for a week, a day, an hour, is to expose the Union to the gravest risks with which it has yet been menaced in the course of this rebellion. It is the open challenge of our foes to that battle of life or death which is drawing in upon us now in terrible earnest.

The Pacific Railroad.—Our readers will find, on another page, a very interesting communication from our correspondent at Chicago, comprising the most important portion of the proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners recently convened in that city, under the act of Congress.

We refer, in particular, to the patriotic and comprehensive resolutions of the body, which present to the country, in condensed form and logical sequence, all the prominent features of the public considerations involved in the work, and especially its vital influence to the continental unity of the Republic. The interesting and instructive speeches in support of the resolutions, from members of the body, representing the different quarters of the nation yet remaining loyal, though reported only in brief outline, nevertheless present facts and views of cardinal national importance. We trust that their authors will give them more fully to the public, which will learn with surprise the comparative ease of executing a work heretofore deemed so formidable. The attractive pictures presented by Governor Evans, of Colorado, and others, of the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains, and of the silver-bearing slopes of the Sierra Nevada,—graphically denominated in debate, "the gold and silver stepping-stones of our great, Continental highway,"—will not lessen the determination of the country to make sure of perpetual political union between its two great Ocean coasts, and the exhaustless treasures of our great [illegible] interior.

We venture to predict, that when the facts come to be fully known, the universal cry will go up from our whole land, "Let the road be made at once, that a Continent so rich in dormant treasure may be ours forever."

The Impending Contest.

The public awaits, with breathless interest, the progress of the rebel invasion of the loyal States. It is universally felt, that, if it be met with the vigor and ability which the crisis demands, the rebels will have been betrayed by their rashness to their destruction. They have advanced far from their base of operations, and by a long line, which exposes their flank to the enemy, and renders a defeat, properly followed up, equivalent to their destruction. The first impulse of every one is to predict their utter annihilation; and this would be the general feeling of the public, but for the frequent and terrible trials to which its faith has been subjected during the past year. Our people have made up their minds to indulge more moderate expectations in regard to military movements, hereafter, and not to exult in victory before the battle has actually been fought.

One thing is very clear. If the rebel army is permitted to establish itself upon the soil of Maryland, or if our forces fail to attack and drive them out with prompt and decisive vigor, no amount of excuses or explanations will absolve the Government *from the responsibility which will rest upon it. It is* sufficiently disgraceful to our arms that they should have been permitted to enter Maryland at all. That they will be allowed to stay there,—to take up strong positions and hold our armies on the defensive, can only happen through an incapacity of generalship scarcely less culpable than downright treason. We have very little accurate or reliable information as to the movement of our armies, and know not, therefore, whether they are pushing forward to force the rebels to an engagement at the earliest moment possible, or whether they are permitting them to bring over all their forces before they are compelled to fight. The absence of all information upon the subject tends to increase the apprehensions of the public, for it indicates that very delay on the part of our Government from which the worst results are feared.

Gen. McClellan, after most marvelous alternations of fortune, has now reached what must prove the decisive test of his reputation. If he promptly overtakes and destroys this invading army, all question of the past will be forgotten, and he will be hailed by the unanimous voice of the people as the saviour of the nation. If he should lose the battle, or by long delays and circuitous strategy fail to bring the foe to action, or suffer him to slip out of his hands, even the vigorous and devoted faction which has given him the same zealous support under all circumstances, and without the slightest regard to the merit or the consequences of his acts, will find it very difficult to enlist public sentiment on his behalf. He has every motive which can stimulate a military commander to the utmost exercise of his faculties. He has a splendid opportunity, a magnificent army trained by himself, and said to be most enthusiastic in its devotion to him, and the longing sympathy of twenty millions of loyal men whose fate may depend on his success or failure.

Sanitary Education for the Camp.

There is something imperatively required in the thousands of new officers that are now being ushered into service beside a familiarity with Hardee, and an ability to pass the examining board. We are not sure that common sense and social respectability should carry more weight in the selection of officers than a knowledge of tactics, but we are sure that an officer who is to be intrusted with the lives of one hundred men, or of one thousand, should know enough to preserve their health in camp as well as to save them upon the field.

Every officer aspiring to command should pass through a rudimentary medical education, sufficient to allow him to guard his men against the evils that inevitably fall upon all assemblages where the sanitary laws are violated. This education can be, in most cases, attained through the surgeon of the regiment, but it should be the duty of the Government to appoint a corps of medical instruction, especially to teach officers and men what is necessary to preserve them from disease and death. To make this corps of instruction effective, certain privileges should be granted them, and regimental surgeons, that would tend to the physical education of recruits. It is as impossible to take a man into camp and make him physically a soldier in a day, as it is to make him mentally so. The surgeon should have power to grant exemptions from duty, or from the duration of certain duties, until he is satisfied the recruit is capable of performing them without consigning himself to the hospital. To take a man from the desk, the loom, or any sedentary occupation, and attempt at once to make him perform the heavy duty of an artillery or cavalry soldier, is simple madness. Is it not imperative that each officer should know these simple facts, and the wonderful importance of keeping his men clean? Should he not know that his new-made soldiers ought not to be over-worked and under-fed, unless such a course is imperatively demanded. An instance occurs to our mind, of last year, where the Colonel of one of our New-York regiments, since made a Brigadier-General, drilled his men in the double-quick at mid-day under a broiling sun, until thirty of them dropped in the ranks, and the next day the hospitals were cumbered with over a hundred. Could a worse beginning be made to give a man a taste for his soldierly duties?

The proper mode of enlisting men for different branches of the service is that adopted in the French army, where a man's strength is tested by the dynamometer, and as it is developed, he is placed in that arm requiring his degree of force, making the engineers the highest grade, and the infantry the lowest. This method is not possible under our present mode of enlistments, but a moment's consideration will show its value. To make it understood, a table giving the lifting power, with both hands, from the age of eighteen to sixty, will be necessary:

18 years	[illegible] lbs.	30 years	[illegible] lbs.
19 "	[illegible] "	40 "	[illegible] "
20 "	[illegible] "	50 "	[illegible] "
21 "	[illegible] "	60 "	[illegible] "
25 "	[illegible] "		

This method shows at a glance that men are in their best strength between 30 and 40, while at the same time we know that our recruiting successes are principally among those from 20 to 30. These are simple facts, that should teach something of the necessity for common sense and sanitary education. It is not alone that we should raise men, but that we should know how afterward to care for them; and this end, under our system, can never be attained but by the education of officers.

Important Case Under the Prize Law.

An interesting matter, in connection with the case of the prize bark *Hiawatha*, will probably be brought before the United States Circuit Court, arising out of the mysterious disappearance of a portion of her cargo while she was in process of condemnation.

Our readers will recollect that when the fact of that disappearance was brought before Judge Nelson, he directed an inquiry to be made into the facts before a referee, and that the evidence be reported to him. This was done. Witnesses were examined connected with the Marshal's and District-Attorney's offices, men from the public stores where the cargo was stored on its discharge, the ship-keeper, and others. Among them was one Mr. Potts, who was owner of part of the vessel. The examination showed a good many singular things occurring in relation to the case which might require explanation. But the main fact shown was, that this Mr. Potts applied to the Marshal for leave to take a portion of the cargo, which he represented to be on deck, and being injured by the delay.

He proposed to remove the cargo to Miller's stores, Brooklyn, get a storage receipt for it in the name of the Marshal, and give it to the Marshal, together with a policy of insurance on it for its value. On these terms the Marshal gave Potts an order for the cargo. This order, however, did not specify the number of packages to be delivered to him. Under it he took from the vessel a quantity of the cargo—to what amount was not made very clear, as he said he kept no memorandum, and no one was present on the part of the Marshal to see what he took—but probably all, or nearly all, the deficiency, which is estimated to be worth about fifty thousand dollars. Instead, however, of storing it, he had it put on a lighter, carried it to another ship, and shipped it for Liverpool. What became of it there was rather doubtful, but Mr. Potts said he did it all without the knowledge of the owners of the ship or the cargo. The cargo was taken away Dec. 30, 1861, but nothing was known about the deficiency, or how it had arisen, until the matter came to be investigated by the Prize Commissioners on the discharge of the cargo, when no such place as Miller's stores could be found, and the property having gone to Liverpool, of course was not forthcoming. Upon examining this testimony, Judge Nelson made an order directing the Marshal to pay into Court the value of the property so delivered to Mr. Potts, or show cause before the Court at its ensuing term. This order was made on the 16th of July last.

On the 17th of July, the last day of the session, Congress passed a joint resolution in relation to the law of prize, directing "that hereafter all moneys arising from the sale of property under the prize laws of the United States, whether under interlocutory or final decree, shall be paid by the Marshal into the Treasury of the United States for safe keeping, immediately after the day of sale, instead of the registry of the Court, less the costs and disbursements sworn to by the Marshal and taxed by the Court."

It becomes an interesting question what effect this resolution of Congress has upon the order of the Court to the Marshal of which we have spoken. If the resolution is intended to apply only to sales which took place after its passage, then it will be no protection to the Marshal when the Court calls on him to show cause. But it may well be that the Marshal may say to the Court that he is to account to the Treasury Department, and that the Court has nothing to do with the matter. It may be a question, however, whether the Court may not have power in all such cases to compel the Marshal to pay such moneys into the Treasury, instead of leaving the matter entirely to be settled between the Marshal and the Treasury Department, which quite possibly might never know whether he had sold prize property, or when he should be expected to pay over the proceeds of sales. And again, it may be a question whether the Court may not in this case be able to carry its order into effect, because this property has never been sold, and its value can hardly be said to arise "from the sale of prize property," in the words of the resolution.

The whole matter gives us promise of some interesting proceedings when Judge Nelson's order is returnable before Court, which is on the 23d inst.

The French Official Organ and the American Question.—The Paris *Moniteur* has been for some time past publishing a series of letters concerning military operations in the United States, written by a man evidently conversant with his subject. These letters, which have attracted a great deal of attention, have been reproduced by the majority of the French newspapers at Paris and in the provinces. Lately, however, a partiality for the North, which was at first perceptible in these comments, disappeared. The South gradually gained ground in the mind of the writer, and soon his correspondence clearly indicated a change of views and sentiments, which, owing to the official character of the paper in which they were inserted, affected more or less the other organs of the Press. In one of its latest issues, the *Moniteur*, as if it wanted to remove all doubts about its conversion, translated and indorsed an article in the London *Times*, in which that paper advises Mr. Lincoln to give up the prosecution of the present war, and to make peace with the South. These various symptoms have been interpreted by the Secessionists and their friends as a tendency on the part of the French Government to favor their cause, and as preliminary to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It will require a few weeks to determine how nearly correct this impression may be.

State and National Jurisdiction.

We mentioned a few days since the fact of a *habeas corpus* being issued by Judge Shannon, in Vermont, in the case of a person charged with discouraging enlistments and arrested therefor. We see by the Cooperstown *Republican*, that a similar case has arisen in this State, Judge Nelson having also issued a *habeas corpus* in favor of a man named Hannibal, who was arrested for aiding in removing his son and another beyond the reach of the draft, and for discouraging enlistments.

A cotemporary takes the Vermont case as a text for a fulmination against Secretary Stanton, whom it charges with having largely exceeded his powers in the matter. It thinks that if the man is not produced, the State of Vermont will undertake a forcible rescue of him from the Marshal's hands.

We do not anticipate either that the man will be produced or that the State of Vermont will undertake any such thing. Nor do we anticipate any such action on the part of this State, should the sheriff to whom Judge Nelson's *habeas corpus* is directed, determine, as the *Republican* says he will, to disregard the writ. Any attempt to get up a conflict between the judiciary and the military power of the Government in behalf of this miserable band of traitors and skedaddlers among us, who have been discouraging the reinforcement of our army, will fail. The public sentiment of our people is on the side of the Government in this matter. They have been outraged with the comparative impunity which these scoundrels have enjoyed; they have called for more stringent measures to be taken against them, and when stringency is employed, they will be slow to put obstacles in the way of its exercise. The tone of feeling in Cooperstown may be judged of by the remark of the *Republican*, that "It is a matter of some surprise that the writ should have been issued. It will be matter of still more surprise if an attempt is made to enforce it by attachment." And as to Vermont, the Burlington *Free Press*, from which Mr. Stanton's critic takes its account of the affair, gives no encouragement whatever to the prospect of the State's backing up the Judge in his controversy.

If, indeed, it were to be understood that the orders of the Secretary of War were made without the approval of the President; that he was assuming to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* of his own power and without authority, the case would be different. But the people understand that these orders of the Secretary of War are "By Authority," like the orders of the Judge-Advocate, or any of the subordinate officers of Government; and the orders harmonize with the temper of the popular mind, while any attempt on the part of the judiciary to override their proper and just execution, will not be supported by public sentiment, if we read it rightly. The people realize that we are at war, and they conform themselves for the present to that state of affairs, and will tolerate many things, and demand many things, which in time of peace would not be endured for a moment.

What the Cry for Emancipation Means.—It has already been stated by one of our regular correspondents at Hilton Head, in a letter which we published yesterday, that President Lincoln has sent out orders to that Department to organize, drill and arm a body of 5,000 negroes, and to organize 50,000 more, ostensibly to be employed as laborers, but probably with a view to their use, sooner or later, as soldiers. In view of the previous action of the President on this subject, such an announcement will very naturally excite some surprise, and lead to inquiry as to its meaning. Without trying, at present, to satisfy curiosity on this point, we beg to direct attention to another which it seems to involve.

President Lincoln has undoubtedly taken this step under pressure from the Abolitionists, and in the hope to retain their support and silence their clamorous assaults. Whether he is likely to accomplish this object or not may be inferred from the language held by their leading representative, Wendell Phillips. In an article in this week's *Independent* Mr. Phillips announces that they demand "*Leaders* as well as a Policy," and proceeds to show that under such leaders as are now in power,—"with Halleck and McClellan in the field, and Blair and Seward in the Cabinet," a proclamation of Emancipation, even, would not be worth the paper on which it might be written. Here is the demand of this class of men, as stated by Mr. Phillips:

> "If the President should proclaim Emancipation, and Halleck, McClellan, and Buell smother, under pretence of executing, the measure, it will be a failure. *Let us provide beforehand against such a danger. Let it be understood now that our claim of the Government is, 'Satisfy yourselves fully that your Conciliation Policy has failed, and then we demand a proclamation of Freedom—War, on war principles'—to be conducted by such men as Sumner of Massachusetts, Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Wade of Ohio, and their friends in the Cabinet—and by Hunter, Sigel, and Fremont in the field.*
>
> The times are too serious to risk another mistake. Let thinking men solemnly impress it on the nation that, no matter how high in office, or how wide the rule reaches, no *emancipation policy is of any value unless its earnest and downright friends are put at the head of affairs.* Let us state now, that whenever President Lincoln, according to his promise to Mr. Greeley, adopts a new method, dictated by necessity, we demand, according to good sense and all national usage, *that he put into the Cabinet men who have advocated that policy since the beginning of the war, and give the control of the army to soldiers whose hearts are in that plan—soldiers like Sigel, who have never met a reverse, and like Fremont,* who, thwarted at every point, and robbed of both men and supplies, can still boast that, thus far, he is the only General before whom Stonewall Jackson has retreated, though having two men to our one. This demand springs from no weak partiality for favorite men, but is an imperative necessity, a fair claim, a simple conformity with approved and judicious custom."

Mr. Lincoln will perceive from this that he is expected not only to adopt a thorough and radical Abolition policy in his conduct of the war, but to put in power thorough, radical Abolitionists—the men who have been such from the beginning—to carry it into effect. Possibly, after everything else has been done

which they may think necessary in this connection, they may ask him to resign on the same principle, and put Mr. Wendell Phillips in his place. We should gain one point by this: Mr. Phillips, if he should accept the office, would be obliged to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States—which he never has done yet.

Officering the Militia.—Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, in his address to the Line officers of the State Militia, has set an example which the other Governors would do well to imitate. They are about to select the Field officers of the regiments into which their companies are to be organized; and he addresses them in a sort of judicial charge, setting forth the high responsibility involved in the choice, pointing out that none but the purest and most patriotic motives should be allowed to influence them, and urging upon them the importance of selecting for their officers only the best and most competent men. Gov. Olden has done well to direct attention to this momentous matter, and the spirit of his counsel should be heeded wherever a regiment is being officered.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners from Maryland.

Last Visit of the Ambulances to the Battle-Field.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 11.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Twenty-three rebel prisoners, captured in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf Mountain, arrived here to-day in charge of Lieut. Ness, Second United States Cavalry. A number of them were dressed in uniforms taken from the dead bodies of our soldiers at Bull Run. The prisoners, though miserably clad, were well shod, having, as they stated, procured a good supply of boots and shoes at Frederick. Among their number were one Captain and several Lieutenants. They state that Gen. Hill's force on Tuesday was encamped at Hyattsville, near Frederick, and that it did not exceed 10,000. They were taken to the Old Capitol prison.

Lieut. Ness also brought with him several citizens charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy. One named Nollay is a well-known Leesburgh rebel, and was caught prowling around our camps near Poolesville. The spies will find accommodations in the Capitol Prison.

VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The last ambulance train from the battle-field returned here to-day. After a most thorough search of the field, it was found that all the wounded had been removed, and the dead buried, and so the train returned empty. The train passed through the enemy's pickets without being molested. The surgeons in charge saw no troops at Centreville. A few companies of cavalry were encamped near Fairfax. Dr. Comstock states that the ambulance drivers behaved in the most disgraceful manner, refusing to assist in removing the wounded unless whisky was furnished them. They also robbed the wounded of blankets provided for their comfort, and broke into the hospital stores and drank a portion of the liquor. The enemy returned us one half of the medical stores they had captured. They kept every case of medical instruments not in use by our surgeons.

GEN. BANKS.

Major-Gen. Banks is rapidly recovering from the injuries heretofore received, and is stopping with Gen. Barnard. He is at headquarters to-day attending to business.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

[illegible] about the Public [illegible] than [illegible] at any former period since the war commenced.

QUIET IN ALEXANDRIA.

Accounts from Alexandria show everything there to be quiet. The stores are all open, the sidewalks filled with ladies, and the streets crowded with army teams. The patients in the numerous hospitals there are rapidly recovering. Large forces of workmen are repairing the locomotives recently disabled. No trains are running on the railroad. The order of the city, under Gen. Slough's administration, is excellent. No liquor, or ale, or lager beer is allowed to be sold there. Secesh is cheerful, in view of the way matters are going.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

Several contrabands, who made their escape from Fredericksburgh, say that when they left that place on Sunday, there were two regiments of rebel infantry encamped on the outskirts of the town. One of these regiments is the Forty-seventh Virginia, which was raised in that section of the State, and had been ordered home by the rebel War Department, to recruit its ranks, which have been greatly thinned during the late battles at Manassas, and before Richmond. The regiment left Fredericksburgh at the commencement of the war with 900 men, and although since that time it has received recruits equal in number to its original force, it returns home with only 216 men rank and file. Everything is very quiet in Fredericksburgh, very few disturbances occurring between the Unionists and Secessionists. Provisions of all kinds have risen since our troops left, the market prices being but a trifle lower than the prices in Richmond. The rebels have commenced the erection of fortifications on the north and east of the town. They have not yet begun to repair the railroad leading to Richmond, but it is thought by the citizens that the necessary repairs will be shortly commenced.

A DECISION AFFIRMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has affirmed the decision of Collector Barney, imposing under the act of March 2, 1861, duty at the rate of two cents per pound, on merchandise claimed by the importers, as chain cable, made of wire or rods less than one-half of one inch in diameter. To this it is interposed that in commercial usage and parlance in this country and England, there are no chains known as chain-cables made of wire or rods of less than one-half of one inch in diameter. It is also affirmed that orange mineral was properly assessed at $2 25 per hundred pounds. It is not provided for by name in the law, but is used for the same general purposes as red lead; and that compositions of glass for jewelers' use, being a "manufacture of glass, or of which glass is component material," is subject to a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem.

FEMALE REBELS.

Several females applied to the Provost-Marshal to-day for passes to Alexandria, but declined signing the obligation not to furnish aid or information to the enemy. Major Doster, with an injunction to them not to call again, ordered the guard to escort them home.

CONTRABANDS COMING NORTH.

Great numbers of contrabands continue to arrive daily in Alexandria, principally from the region around Fredericksburgh, Va. About one hundred came in to-day. They are provided with food and quarters by the Government.

TOTAL OF OUR WOUNDED.

We learn from Dr. Smith, of the Surgeon-General's Office, that the wounded in the late battles at Manassas will number about 8,000; 4,500 have already been provided for in the city and [illegible] and vicinity.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT AND THE STAR.

The Star of this city has a leader to-day, denouncing the Times for first printing the Report of Gen. Pope, which it styles a mischievous publication. The Star is believed to be honest in this opinion, and in its censure. Having so long had exclusive privileges in the way of publishing mischievous news, it naturally is jealous of any infringement upon its monopoly. Nobody suspects the Star of sensitiveness, in view of the superior enterprise of its cotemporaries. The Government is delicately invited by the Star to suppress the Times for its temerity in furnishing information on the subject of our late disasters. Intimidation is thus added to the means used to prevent exposure of the late military blunders and crimes before Washington.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

One of our correspondents with Gen. Hooker's corps (late McDowell's) sends us the following particulars:

The corps is at Mechanicsville, having had a quiet march this morning from Rockville.

Scouting parties discovered rebel pickets within four or five miles, on the west side of Cat-tail Creek, but can learn of no force nearer than New-Market.

The camp has been visited by many Union residents, who represent the rebel force as smaller than the first accounts.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.

Provost-Marshal [illegible], of Montgomery County, sent to this city, yesterday, George Roddy, James Waters, Edward Rice, Andrew Uhler and Powell Coskey, who were captured near Rockville while attempting to make their way to the rebel lines. On the person of Rice the following note was found, which he confessed was intended for Capt. Oscar Hoff, Captain of the Provost Guard, Richmond, Va.:

Baltimore, 1862.

Dear Oscar: This will be handed you by my friend. Please do all in your power to forward his views, and render his stay in your city as agreeable as possible. All are well at home. M—— is looking more beautiful than ever, and is as true as steel to you.
Yours truly, ——.

They were all sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

SICK AND WOUNDED IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The total number of sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in and around this city, is 14,500. The hospitals in Alexandria and vicinity contain about 3,000—making a grand total of 17,500.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck is rapidly recovering from his wound received in the late fight, and will not lose his arm as was at first expected. The loss of his sword was caused by the wound being received while his arm was uplifted, and he was cheering on his men.

GENERAL SAXTON.

The statement that Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, came north to consult with the President, is an error. The voyage was recommended by his physicians, for his health, and he has gone into New England with the same object.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

On and after to-morrow passes will be required from all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac River. These will be issued by the commanding officer of the flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alexandria or at the mouth of the river.

NO PASSES REQUIRED.

Until further orders no passes will be required by civilians desiring to cross the several bridges and ferries leading to Virginia.

CITIZENS OF MARYLAND ARRESTED.

Three citizens of Frederick County, Maryland, were brought to this city to-day and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

SICKNESS AT HILTON HEAD.

A letter has been received from Capt. Wm. R. Dole, of Gen. Hunter's Staff, and son of Hon. Commissioner Dole, stating that a great deal of sickness, principally fever, prevails among the troops at Hilton Head, S. C.

WOUNDED SENT TO NEW-YORK.

Wounded as follows were sent to New-York on Wednesday:

From Cliffburne Hospital	200
From Mt. Pleasant Hospital	134
From Seminary Hospital	64
From Emery Hospital	86
Total	484

Four hundred are to be sent to Point Lookout.

DESIRED TRANSFER OF MILROY'S COMMAND.

Petitions to the President are being largely signed in Gen. Milroy's command, to have it detached from the army of Virginia and sent back to Western Virginia, the scene of Milroy's earlier triumphs. Neither the General nor his troops are pleased with the operations on the Potomac; but are not sanguine that the petition will be granted.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Sergeant Burgess, Co. B, 4th Maine regiment, captured in the battle of Friday, arrived in Alexandria to-day from Centreville, in charge of the following named soldiers:

George H. Nalone, 20th New-York; F. W. Lucas, 21st New-York; Wm. Myers, 20th New-York; Geo. W. Webster, 44th New-York; Edwin Bruce, 20th New-York; Daniel Benton, 3d Michigan; S. F. Fugary, 17th New-York; S. Hammond, 20th New-York; A. Walsy, 20th New-York; B. Fitch, 20th New-York; A. Jacobs, 75th Ohio; J. Melville, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, and a soldier belonging to the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve, name unknown.

Wm. F. Dunmore, 1st Massachusetts, died on the 2d inst., at Centreville.

The rebels stripped the Sergeant of every article of clothing, except his blouse, in which costume he made his way to Alexandria. The wounded were taken to the Seminary Hospital, Alexandria.

PRISONERS OF STATE.

The following prisoners of State were brought to the Provost-Marshal's office, this morning, and sent to the Old Capitol: S. B. Piles, W. H. Howard, R. T. Tabbs, and F. N. Galt. They are residents of Upper Maryland, and were sent in by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of Virginia.

The rebel soldiers captured near Vienna were also sent to the Old Capitol this morning.

CONVALESCENTS.

About noon to-day the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived, having on board between 300 and 400 convalescents, from the United States General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

PROBABLE ARMY CHANGES.

Brig.-Gen. Bayard, it is confidently said by his friends, is to be made a Major-General and Chief of Cavalry, and that Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick is to be promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and the command of Bayard's Brigade. Gen. Bayard is now in Washington on duty, and Col. Kilpatrick has been placed in command in the front.

APPOINTMENTS.

Philip Wadsworth, of Chicago, has been appointed Assessor for the First District of Illinois, in place of Ebenezer Peck, who declined the appointment.

Joseph S. Frazee, of Warsaw, has been appointed Assessor for the Tenth District of Indiana, in place of William Williams, declined.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Master E. Lewis, and Acting Master's Mate Thomas O'Connor, having failed to report, in obedience to orders, have been dropped from the rolls of the service.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph Watson has been ordered to the steamer *Montgomery*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. F. Whitehouse has been ordered to the steamer *Valley City*.

STRAGGLERS DRIVEN OUT.

The city has nearly been cleared of all the stragglers, including not a few officers of the lower grades.

THE MAILS IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

No mails are sent hence westward further than Ellicott's Mills, nor are any forwarded beyond that point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Other routes are selected to insure safety.

Letters were received here from York, Pennsylvania, to-day, which show that there is no interruption of facilities in that direction.

REGULATIONS REGARDING STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulation governing the commissions allowed to the purchasers of stamps:

The commissions will be paid in stamps, that is, a remittance of $50 will entitle the purchaser to stamps amounting to $51. A remittance of $1,000 will entitle the purchaser to $1,050 worth of stamps.

AN OPINION.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion on the liability of manufacturers to exaction upon goods removed from the place of manufacture prior to [illegible]. This opinion is in the hands of the printer, and will be published in a few days.

CUSTOM DUES.

Collectors of Customs at the several ports are instructed to receive, in payment of duties, all debenture certificates issued by them, the same being made receivable for duties by the act of March [illegible], 1862.

JOHN ROSS IN THE CITY.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, accompanied by his younger brother and nephew, arrived here last evening. He comes on business connected with his nation.

LETTER FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

A Court of Inquiry Called for—He Asks the President for a Thorough Public Investigation of His Conduct.

Washington, Sept. 6, 1862.

To His Excellency the President:

I have been informed by a Senator that he has seen a note in pencil, written by a Colonel of Cavalry mortally wounded in the recent battle, stating, among other causes, that "he was dying a victim to McDowell's treachery," and that his last request was that this note might be shown to you. That the Colonel believed this charge, and felt that his last act on earth was a great public service, there can be, I think, no question. This solemn accusation, from the grave of a gallant officer who died for his country, is entitled to great consideration, and I feel called upon to endeavor to meet it as well as so general a charge, from one now no longer able to support it, can be met.

I, therefore, beg you to please cause a Court to be instituted for its investigation; and, in the absence of any knowledge whatever as to the particular act or acts, time or place, or general conduct the deceased may have had in view, I have to ask that the inquiry be without limitation, and be upon any point and every subject which may in any way be supposed to have led to his belief; that it may be directed to my whole conduct as a general officer, either under another, or whilst in a separate command; whether on matters of administration or command—to my correspondence with any of the enemy's commanders, or with any one within the enemy's lines—to my conduct, and the policy pursued by me toward the inhabitants of the country occupied by our troops with reference to themselves or their property;—and, further, to any imputations of indirect treachery or disloyalty toward the nation, or any individual having, like myself, an important trust; whether I have, or have not, been faithful as a subordinate to those placed over me, giving them heartily, and to the best of my capacity, all the support in my power; and whether I have or have not failed, through unworthy personal motives, to go to the aid of, or send reinforcements to, my brother Commanders.

That this subject of my alleged treachery or disloyalty may be fully inquired into, I beg that all officers, soldiers or civilians, who know, or think they know, of any act of mine liable to the charge in question, be allowed and invited to make it known to the Court.

I also beg that the proceedings of the Court may be open and free to the Press from day to day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Third Army Corps, Army of Virginia.

Movements of Gen. McDowell.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Gen. McDowell arrived here this afternoon in the day-boat.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

NINTH WARD WAR MEETING.

A Local Defence Association Formed—Speech by Rev. Dr. Burchard—Resolutions, etc.

Pursuant to a stirring call published in the Times and other City papers, a considerable number of the citizens of the Ninth Ward assembled last evening in the long hall of the Bleecker Building, in the street of that name, to devise ways and means of forming a Ward military organization for local defence, in view of the threatened rebel irruption in the Northern States.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by E. Dennison, M. D., who proposed the following list of officers, which was received and adopted by acclamation, viz.:

President—John W. Thorne.

Vice-Presidents—T. F. Randolph, Cyrus Loutrel, W. Z. Cunningham, John Wilson, A. G. Bogert, Isaac Seltzers.

Secretaries—A. J. Campbell, A. B. Cherry.

Mr. Thorne, in assuming the duties of the Chair, briefly stated the patriotic objects of the meeting, insisted on the necessity of instant organization and the danger of invasion, and concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Flag of the Union, with whose colors the walls and platform of the hall were draped.

The Secretary then read the subjoined resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, The enemies of our beloved Union are in arms of rebellion, and are now invading the loyal States, devastating their soil and murdering loyal citizens; and

Whereas, Such armed hosts can only be effectively checked and repelled by bodies of men instructed and drilled in the art of war; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the Ninth Ward of all ages, desirous of guarding against all possible contingences that may arise, deem it necessary to act concertedly; therefore be it further

Resolved, That they will form themselves into a battalion for military instruction and drill, to be known as the Ninth Ward Battalion, pledging themselves by signing the roll to abide by such necessary rules and regulations as may be required to insure usefulness and success.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. Burchard, who, in a vehement and telling address, denounced the rebellion, satirized the dilatory and incompetent character of the Union Generals, apostrophized and invoked the advent of some great Napoleonic genius for a leader, and called upon all to take up arms to prosecute the war until either the Union should be restored or the South utterly subjugated. Applause frequently greeted the Reverend gentleman's effort, and he was often interrupted by the grotesquely patriotic exclamations of some of his aged hearers.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the Secretary read a fresh resolution, appointing an Executive Committee of Nine to procure drill-rooms and make other arrangements necessary for the organization. This being approved, the Chair named as such Committee the following gentlemen:

Andrew Hoagland, Cyrus Loutrel, W. H. Van Valer, Edward H. Senior, Jacob Bogert, A. G. Bogert, Wm. T. Church, John Wilson, James Harrison.

Lists were at once opened, and under the urgent calls of Dr. Burchard, the Chairman, and others who were active in the matter, about seventy-five persons, including many very aged and some very young men, enrolled their names, Dr. Burchard being the first to sign, with the remark, that he was willing to go himself as chaplain of a regiment, to consist of all the males in his own congregation. While this process was going on, the Chairman announced aloud that the signers compromised themselves in no respect, and that any expenses incurred would be defrayed by those who had means, in behalf of those who had none.

By 9¼ P. M., the meeting had gradually dispersed, with the understanding that all enrolled members are to assemble for drill on Monday next, at 7 P. M., on Washington Parade-Ground, at the northwest corner of McDougal-street and Waverly-place. The Executive Committee subsequently held a conference, preliminary to immediate action.

The Cortlandt-street National Guard.

The Committee appointed at the recent war meeting, in Cortlandt-street, assembled yesterday at 5 P. M., in the Merchant's Hotel, where they elected the following permanent officers of the body, from which is to emanate the organization to be termed the Cortlandt-street National Guard:

President.—Jonathan H. Ransom.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Henry H. Morgan.

Committee of Council.—H. K. Wells, James S. Warren, H. Hoagland, A. Quackenbush, Jr., O. B. Pell, Thomas H. Cooklin, Thomas Winchester.

Committee of Finance.—Thomas W. Caughlan, Wm. H. Lyon, W. J. Schenck, W. A. Ransom, C. M'Nulty.

A Sub-Committee was also appointed to make preliminary arrangements for drill rooms, &c., and the Conference ended, subject to the call of the President of the organization.

The Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on the March.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived here last evening, and bivouacked during the night in the new grain elevator of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Washington-street wharf.

This morning the regiment breakfasted at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and departed about 9 o'clock, to march through Baltimore.

The New Regiments from New-Jersey.

Flemington, Thursday, Sept. 11.

At the elections held for field officers to-day for the First Regiment, Alexander E. Donaldson was elected Colonel; John J. Cladek, Lieutenant-Colonel; Walter Carman, Major. In the Second Regiment, Alexander P. Berthoud, Colonel; Wm. Holt, Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert R. Honeyman, Major. The regiments are full, with a surplus of men.

The New-Hampshire Eleventh.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The New-Hampshire Eleventh Regiment left Concord to-day for the seat of war, via the Norwich steamboat and Jersey City.

The Grand Commandery of New-Jersey.

Trenton, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The Grand Commandery of New-Jersey met at Trenton to-day. The annual address was delivered by the Grand Commander, T. J. Corson. The following officers were elected: George B. Edwards, of Bergen, Grand Commander; Samuel Fast, of Burlington, Deputy Grand Commander; Isaac S. Buckalow, of Jamesburgh, Grand Generalissimo; A. G. Gilkisson, of Jersey City, Grand Captain-General; Samuel Stevens, of Bergen, Grand Senior Warden; Benjamin F. Leavens, of Burlington, Grand Junior Warden; John Wolverton, of Trenton, Grand Treasurer; Charles G. Milner, of Burlington, Grand Recorder; Elwood Connor of Burlington, Grand Standard Bearer; C. G. Hoare, of Jersey City, Grand Sword-Bearer; Joseph H. Hough, of Trenton, Grand Warden; Amos Howell, of Trenton, Grand Sentinel.

The Reported Repulse of General Rosecrans False.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 11.

The rebel report received via Memphis, in a dispatch dated the 6th inst., that Gen. Rosecrans had attacked the rebels at Tupelo, Miss., and been repulsed, is proved to be false by a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, showing that on the 6th inst. Gen. Rosecrans and his army were at Iuka, Miss., and had no engagement with the enemy.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and nominated Hon. James S. Allen for Congress, Hon. Alexander Starne for State Treasurer, and Hon. John T. Brooks for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 834, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND BY THE REBELS—Latest Reports from the Invaded Region, and Full Details of Movements, by our Special Correspondents.

NEWS FROM ALL THE DIFFERENT COMMANDS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES BEFORE WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Official Orders and Bulletins—The Defences of Washington—Escape of National Prisoners from Richmond.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.—Being the First of an Interesting Series of Letters from Mr. W. H. Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa Parker, Narrating Personal Experiences and Observations.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The Rebel Steamer *Oreto* Ordered Away from the Cuban Ports—Late News from Mexico—Dreadful Mortality on Board the French War Vessels.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the *Australasian*—Lord Palmerston on the *Trent* Settlement—Lord Brougham Counsels Neutrality—Secretary Seward's Emigration Circular—The Suffering Classes of England Encouraged to Take Advantage of the Opening.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Excitement Regarding the Rumored Removal of Gen. Butler—Arrival of Troops from Baton Rouge—New-Orleans in a Perfect Condition of Defence—No Danger of its Capture—Parade of the First Louisiana Volunteer Regiment—Operations Against the Guerrillas.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.—Parisian Comments on Belligerent Amenities—French System of Conscription—Dodges of the Secessionist Press—Tribulations of the New French Paper—The Emperor's Policy on the Roman Question—The New Transatlantic Telegraph.

STATE POLITICS.—Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Albany—Nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

Howell—Woodford.—On Tuesday, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Josiah P. Howell to Miss Mary E., youngest daughter of Oliver W. Woodford, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

Ryan—Canada.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh, Mr. George K. Ryan, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Sarah E. Canada, daughter of the late John W. Canada, of New-York City.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

DIED.

Eaton.—Drowned, while bathing at Coney Island, Dr. R. A. Eaton, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 319 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Grumman.—At Washington, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Lieut. Josiah M. Grumman, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 275 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Gunn.—At Key West, on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862, of yellow fever, Sergt. Geo. A. Gunn, Co. B, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., and nephew of Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

Higgs.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Robert W. Higgs, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Vandam-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

☞ Australia papers please copy.

Hicks.—At Jericho, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, Martha Aldrich, daughter of the late Elias Hicks, in the 83d year of her age.

Hussey.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 10, Harriet Melvina, daughter of Albert and Harriet E. Hussey, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 185 [illegible].

Halsey.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at his late residence, No. 9 [illegible], aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church corner of Morton and Bedford sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Kellogg.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Orangeville, N. J., William L., son of J. W. Kellogg, in the 21st year.

Funeral will take place from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av. near 12th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kelly.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 11, 1862, of dysentery, David Kelly, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Daniel, Michael and Major T. Kelly, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew McDonagh, No. 437 Washington-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Lamb.—At sea, on Saturday, July 12, Carrie Louise Franklin, wife of Capt. George Lamb, and only child of Cornell S. Franklin, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her remains will be brought here for interment.

Mason.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, after a short illness, Wm. Mason, aged 46 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 186 Remsen-st., between Graham-av. and Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Seaver.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Robert Harding, Mrs. Abigail S. Seaver, relict of Hon. Josiah W. Seaver, aged 74 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

Southerden.—In Kingston, Canada, on Monday, Sept. 1, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Vardon, Samuel Southerden, for very many years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

Tice.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, after a long and painful illness, Eunice, wife of John Tice, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 West 37th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J.

Ward.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, Hannah D. Ward, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 63 Irving-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

Wallace.—At his residence, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Thomas Wallace, aged 63 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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'Neath a ragged palmetto a Southerner sat,
A twisting the band of his Panama hat,
And trying to lighten his mind of a load
By humming the words of the following ode:
"Oh! for a nigger, and oh! for a whip;
Oh! for a cock-tail, and oh! for a nip;
Oh! for a shot at old Greeley and Beecher;
Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school teacher;
Oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship;
Oh! for a cargo of niggers each trip."
And so he kept oh-ing for all he had not,
Not contented with owing for all that he'd got.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 431.—Sept. 11, 1862.
46, 48, 57, 39, 37, 12, 30, 18, 29, 1, 71, 5.

Kentucky, Class 432.—Sept. 11, 1862.
1, 20, 73, 45, 76, 70, 25, 66, 5, 35, 22, 72, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 379.—Sept. 11, 1862.
51, 44, 65, 35, 8, 26, 1, 37, 71, 16, 46, 66.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 327.—Sept. 11, 1862.
53, 27, 75, 31, 34, 58, 45, 54, 52, 26, 29, 61, 35.

Circulars sent by addressing
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. *A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the* ADVERTISING *is done in the best possible manner*, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables. Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
FOR SALE BY
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—MORE THAN 100 different styles, for sale by BOB LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 31 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of enlisted men.
$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. F. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. Goodell.
Second Lieutenant, Thos. A. Hersey.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT,
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.
This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.
To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.
ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.
COL. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.
Every man enlisting in this veteran regiment will receive before leaving the State .... $[illegible]
On joining the regiment in the field .... [illegible]
At the expiration of the period of his enlistment .... [illegible]
Making in all .... [illegible]
Exclusive of the regular pay of from $13 to $21 per month, which commences from date of enrolment.
Promotions made from the ranks.
Families of Volunteers receive relief at once from the City Authorities.
Headquarters, Sixth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, corner Centre and Grand sts.
BURTON H. DAVIS, Capt. 66th N. Y. Vols., Recruiting Officer.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!
Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. The Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.
Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.
Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
EIGHTY-SECOND N. Y. VOLS.
COL. HUDSON.
SEVENTEEN MONTHS IN THE FIELD.
$150 cash paid to recruits before leaving the City. Squads leave the Armory every week. Rations, equipments and clothing furnished immediately. Relief tickets given to families. For particulars, inquire at Headquarters, Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hudson-place and 7th-st. Lieut. JOHN W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer.
Branch offices, No. 26 Cherry-st., and in [illegible] tent in Park; No. 250 1st-av.

"IRONSIDES REGIMENT."
COMPANY A, CAPT. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
Headquarters No. 261 3d-av., near 21st-st.
Young men wanted for this Company who love liberty for its own sake.
This regiment will be composed of first-class young men; those desiring to join should make application at once, as the regiment will fill up rapidly.
The usual bounty as well as superior privileges are extended.
"NOW'S THE DAY" and "NOW'S THE HOUR."

FIFTH REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.
Recruits are wanted for this crack Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. F. W. PARMELE, Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Most of the members of the "Thirty-seventh" will join this new regiment, and aid their gallant Colonel. All who wish to join will call at No. 586 Broadway and enroll their names.

ATTENTION! [illegible] REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
THE FIRST OFF FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
A Lieutenant and Sergeant remain at Camp [illegible], Turtle Bay Park, 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., and at No. 160 Houston-st., to receive recruits for this fine regiment, now in the field.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.
"FOR THE WAR."
The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and all others who desire to unite with them in the formation of a new regiment for the war, are requested to call at headquarters, No. 586 Broadway, and enroll their names.

Headquarters Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.,
New-York, Sept. 12, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDER.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH brigade orders, the five companies hereafter named, to wit: Bt.-Col. Shumway, Company H; Capt. Clark, Company B; Capt. Young, Company F; Capt. Ely, Company G; Capt. Kenton, Company I, with their several commands, are hereby directed to assemble at Headquarters THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, equipped in full fatigue dress, with knapsack, containing a change of underclothing and all other necessaries, overcoat rolled thereon, and blanket under flap, with canteen, haversack, and one day's rations. By order of
Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
Geo. W. Smith, Adjutant.

$217 BOUNTY!—GET IMMEDIATELY—THE Fourth New-York State Battery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. Now in the field. Recruits now is your time, before all bounties stop. Men from the country come along. Look at the inducements! Choose light artillery for easy service. No musket drill. No long marches; as you can march or ride when you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. No trenches to dig. Good officers, good pay, and good rations. This battery was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost three men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. 369 Hudson-st., near Clarkson-st.
First Lieut. CHAS. H. SCOTT,
Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officers.

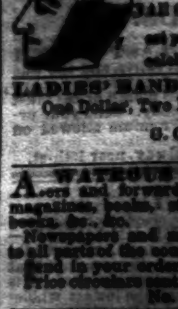
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to young men desirous of joining the finest and most efficient mounted corps in the service—First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. CHARLES C. DODGE, now in service at Norfolk and Suffolk, Va. Only 60 active young men wanted to complete this pioneer Regiment to 1,200 effective men. All the City, State and United States bounties paid at once. Fine horses, uniforms, arms and complete equipments on hand and furnished to recruits immediately. The Regiment has already served with marked distinction in Virginia under the veteran Gens. Wool and Dix. Apply at once to Major W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 600 Broadway.

THIRTY DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY.—PARTRIDGE GUARD, COMPANY I, SECOND BATTALION, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, called after Capt. W. T. Partridge, Co. I, N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862. This Company is now organizing for the War, and able-bodied, picked men are wanted to fill up the roll. Thirty Dollars Extra will be paid to recruits over and above all public bounties. All who wish to join the Company will call at the Headquarters, No. 178 Pearl-st.

MONITORS—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-seventh Regiment—Col. Gurney, having gone to the seat of war, Capt. Howland has been detached for a few days, to recruit a limited number of first-class men. All members absent, with or without leave, are directed to report in person at headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, immediately.
WM. HOWLAND, Captain.

COMPANY B, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—Good men wanted for this Company, at the headquarters, No. 340 4th-st. Usual bounties paid and superior advantages offered.
DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
Edward Abbott, Lieutenant.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, One Dollar, Two Dollars and Three Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

A. WATROUS & CO.—WHOLESALE PACKers and forwarders of daily and weekly papers, magazines, books, stationery, sheet music, maps, toy-books, &c., &c.
Newspapers and magazines of all descriptions mailed to all parts of the country.
Send in your orders.
Price circulars sent on application.
No. 111 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARTMEN, ATTENTION!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles, 50 cents. Cures lameness, cuts, galls, sprains, &c. If you have a lame horse, try a bottle—cure sure. The Broadway Railroad Company, South Boston, writes: "Send us twelve dozen per express; it is the best liniment for lameness and galls we have ever used." Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY, and Coal-yard, Nos. 384 and 386 Front-st., Nos. 366, 368 and 370 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundled for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

GAS-FIXTURES—SECOND-HAND—TWENTY-three large six-light chandeliers, modern pattern, bronze and gilt relieved, suitable for a first class store or large hall, for sale at half their cost at No. 381 [illegible], New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 19,315 bbls. Flour, 38 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 209,364 bushels Wheat, 63,891 bushels Corn, 12,356 bushels Rye, 38,396 bushels Oats, 2,316 pkgs. Provisions, and 773 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 20 bbls., in lots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and prices have been depressed, to-day. Middlings, 57½@58c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair demand, especially for home use, and prices are quoted very firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,[illegible] bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 [illegible]@$5 20; Inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 60; chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35	@ 5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 50

Southern flour is unaltered; sales 850 bbls., at $5 60@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands and $7 40@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active at former rates. Sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues request at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues depressed, and prices have again declined 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, especially for common qualities. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 177,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 48@$1 50; White Western, $1 34@$1 38; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 29, the latter rate for extra Red Western (Winter) at $1 22@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 17@$1 19; Milwaukee Club, $1 08@$1 16; Chicago Spring, at $1 05@$1 15; White Kentucky at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 86,800 bushels, at 48c.@50c. for shipping Mixed Western; 46c. for very choice, do. do., 54c.@57½c. for Eastern do.; 48c.@53c. for unsound do., ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 73c.@80c. for sound, ₩ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed, including Canada at 50c.@54c.; Western, at 46c.@54c.; and State at 52c.@54½c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at 60c.@70c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, at 18c.@23c. for new, and 13c.@18c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Business has been moderately active since our last, at full prices. The inquiry has been mainly for Eastern Spruce and Pine. The receipts have been rather light. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber has come in freely from all quarters, and has accumulated upon the yards. The stock on hand is larger than at any previous time this season, and the assortment is very good. The sales have been light, and shipments comparatively small, though freights for Eastern ports are readily obtained at advancing rates. Prices of most kinds of Lumber remain unchanged, although freights on the canals have advanced." The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the first week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	11,291,800	800	—	10,270,900
1861	3,853,635	1,833	—	7,557,100
1862	6,476,[illegible]	588	40,023	8,438,300

The weekly receipts still continue to show an excess over the corresponding week of last season, the excess in Boards and Scantling being 4,694,717 feet. In other articles, there is some slight variation, but not sufficient for special notice. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	267,086,090	32,180	30,468	80,177,677
1861	101,690,949	28,914	252	65,478,260
1862	163,720,203	24,783	98,867	125,187,738

The above figures show an increase over last season of 62,029,258 feet of Boards and Scantling, 898 M. of Shingles, 98,615 c. feet of Timber, and 59,709,446 lbs. Staves.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 310 hhds. Barbados, part at 37c., and 240 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@34c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The sales to-day included small lots of Spirits Turpentine at $2 32½c. ₩ gallon; and 480 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 Rosin at from $13 75@$20 75 ₩ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, at unchanged prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9½c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady prices; sales 220 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good request and very firm, at 13c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues saleable and buoyant at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina at $6 75, and 200 bags East India, at $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 920 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8½c.@11c., the latter rate for Clarified; and Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c., ₩ lb.; also, 161 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8c.@9 5-16c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 62,000 lbs. Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c., and 10,000 lbs. Grease, at 8½c.@8¾c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 880 bbls., at 31½c.@32c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were less extensive to-day, but rates were firm. We quote, For Liverpool—Flour, at 4s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@16d.; Corn, 13d.@15½d.; Beef, 8s. ₩ tce.; Pork, 6s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 67s. 6d.@80s.; Tallow, 50s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@16d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 6s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d.@9s. ₩ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Butter and Cheese, 60s.@65s. ₩ ton. For Bristol a ship with Grain, at 16d., ₩ bushel. For London—Flour at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain at 15½d.@16½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₩ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 80s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 30

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine silk stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 126 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Merchants and Milliners from the country, that she is now prepared to exhibit the latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale prices. No. 126 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL PATTERN BONNETS—For the trade and milliners, selected by Mr. WM. SIMMONS, who is in Europe. Just received per steamers *Australasian* and *City of New-York*. MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 627 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT—PELHAM FARM Newtown-Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y. M. A. J. LYNCH.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing; good City reference; is a good bread baker. Call for two days at No. 87 East 22d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 1 West 20th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., *near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.*

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 64 34th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, *front room.*

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do general housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Charles-st., near Waverly-place, in the rear, 2d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as plain, good cook, or laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8 to $9 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—*WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN* English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 37 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. A good home and kind treatment is more of an object than high wages. Good references given. Call at No. 77 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of jellies, pastry and game; would assist with the washing, if necessary; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 506 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 153 West 24th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, for *two days, at 208 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.*

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A *Protestant young woman as good plain cook, or as* chambermaid and laundress; five years' City references. Apply at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 West 29th-st. Inquire in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; understands her business in all its branches; can do French fluting. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 144 No. East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a Protestant; none but a respectable family need apply. Inquire for two days at No. 133 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A *young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine* washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as above, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; best of City references. Apply at No. 140 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to make herself generally useful; good City references given. Call or address No. 136 East 50th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, and to do sewing. Best of references from her last places. Call for two days at No. 286 East 9th-st., near Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and take charge of children, or as waitress; has the best of references. Call at No. 211 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has two years' City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; lived seven years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up linens and embroidery, and French fluting; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 168 East 22d-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; has lived with the best families in the City; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, as first-class laundress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 86 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also family sewing of all kinds; will take care of a little girl if required; City references. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with light chamberwork or wait on growing children; reference unexceptionable from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen at present employers for a few days at No. 160 Madison av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as competent seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Would go by the day, but a permanent situation preferred, or would do light chamber work. Can be seen at her present employer's at No. 257 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY, WHO from untoward circumstances is obliged to fall on her own resources, wishes to procure a situation in a family as seamstress, or would be willing to assist a lady in the management of a house, or take charge of one or two grown children. Address S. E., 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, well educated, a good housekeeper, and calculated to make a home happy, but who is tired of boarding, would like to make arrangement with a widower as assistant in that department. No recompense desired; best of references given. None need reply without giving real name, and where an interview may be had. Address L. M., for one week, box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as above; can give references as to experience, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 Fourth-av., near 23d-st., or address as above.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN, A DRESSMAKER, wishes to go out by the day; references given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the corset and skirt store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE THE charge of a house and children, or to teach young children, or as teacher in the primary department of a school, or as companion to a lady; good reference given. Address O. C., with particulars, or call for one week, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is fond of children, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young Girl as first-class waitress. Best of city reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing first-class City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant; has no objection to go traveling. Can be seen at No. 144 34th-st., east of 3d-av. Good reference, if required.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Call at No. 44 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 223 East 24th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, 14 years of age, that has not lived out before, wishes a situation to mind children, or to learn to do waiting; wages not so much an object as a home in a good pious family. Apply at No. 866 2d-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO *wish to economize by employing good faithful women* and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 18 years. Also, on hand, small girls, and girls lately landed.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Ladies desirous of securing efficient, truthful servants, of the most excellent class, may be immediately supplied with those accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, by applying to H. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton's Building,) corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn, where positively none but a superior class of servants will be admitted.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who fully understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c.; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., or address S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; *would make himself generally useful; is a good* milker, and understands the care and management of horses. Address A. B., Box No. 211, *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a thorough practical gardener; is married, and a native of Scotland; can give first-class reference. Apply to Mr. ELLIOT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, or take the care and management of a country seat; is acquainted with both; the advertiser is honest, sober and industrious. Address, for two days, J. IRWIN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thorougly understands his business; has no objection to go in the country, and willing to assist in the garden and take care of a cow; good reference from my last employer. Address G. O., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN *wanted, by a young man; he understands the* care and management of horses; also, would make himself useful generally; can give good recommendations for honesty. Address B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address B, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; good reference given from his last place. Address Z. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C., Union Square Post-office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house. Can be seen at Mrs. C. GREEN'S Domestic Agency, No. 930 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO can do the work of a family of three adults; the applicant must be a person of some refinement and intelligence, as she will be treated as one of the family, and have charge of it. A person over 40 years of age, without children, preferred. Address W. G., Box No. 184 *Times Office.*

A FARMER.—TO FARMERS—WANTED, A single man to work a small place near the City; must be a practical farmer, and one who understands the care of horses and cows, and willing to make *himself generally useful; must have good recommendations.* Apply at No. 275 Spring-st.

WANTED—SOBER AND RELIABLE MEN FOR nurses at United States Army General Hospital, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. *Apply with references at the Medical* Director's Office, No. 110 Grand-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A LAD WANTED IN A WHOLESALE dry goods house; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL, who is willing to go a short distance in the country, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Apply at 33 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT entry clerk. Answer, with name and reference, to Box No. 3,953 General Post-office.

LADIES' DRESS CAP-MAKERS WANTED, at No. 12 Gay-st., between Waverly-place and Christopher-st. Good hands will have constant work.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$500.—ANY RELIABLE MAN HAVING the above amount to loan employer, on good security, may secure a permanent situation, or an interest in an excellent business, by applying, for two days, to BUCKLEY & CO., No. 13 Centre-st., corner of Chambers-st.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP—Galvanized iron hull, 36 feet long, 6 feet beam, cabin like an omnibus, machinery simple and easily managed. Has been used very little. Apply to F. L. DUSENBERRY, foot of 33d-st., North River.

COAL-YARD TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The old established yard Nos. 960 and 962 3d-av., between 60th and 61st sts.; two floors lower and first 50 feet front by 110 feet deep, all under cover. Inquire on the premises.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Attention is invited to a method of covering flat roofs with slate, insuring a perfectly tight and durable roof. It has been in use some months, and wherever laid has given the most unqualified satisfaction.
For further particulars, inquire of S. SPELMAN, No. 168 Front-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on *THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers.* In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and also to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 3 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 2 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 26th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 8. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 35th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thor*ough English education, with the practical knowledge of* the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received *in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts* and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young *ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.* Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 88 Murray-st., and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 300 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Hennmann, and in a Young Gentlemen's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR EIGHT years the best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Twenty-six dollars will prepay board, washing, fuel, room and common English branches, from Sept. 18 to close of Fall term, Nov. 27. Two hundred and twenty-five students now in attendance. A graduate's course for ladies. A superior commercial college. Winter term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 4. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9¼ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and Lewis' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies, will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 76 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 765 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 38th-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.
No. 1,219 Broadway.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 65 West 28th-st.
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 23 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 18.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 22 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 27th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 36 East 12th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to *receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5* young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. *For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I.,* Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a *corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.*
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 10. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, violin and in singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Varick-place, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Houston, or call before 11 A. M., daily. Terms to suit the times.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 647 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$132 HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 62 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 79 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 15, at No. 17 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 11 West 16th-st., corner of 5th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of pupils in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James [illegible], Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fisk, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 10th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 28.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 21 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Minturn, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"—Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

WILLIAM J. [illegible]
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 13 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and [illegible] Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.—A LADY OF unquestionable respectability would receive in her own parlor one or more persons desiring to learn to converse in French. To those who are already acquainted with the principles of that language, an unusual opportunity will be offered of acquiring a ready and correct pronunciation, by a careful application for a short time. Address, with name and address, METEOR, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE scholastic year of this institution will commence Sept. 3. The year is divided into three sessions of fourteen weeks each. Pupils will be admitted at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance. Terms for board and tuition, in the English branches, $4 per week. For full particulars, address Mrs. M. F. BRADLEY, Principal, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

27 PIANO-FORTES, AND MUSIC MADE easy and interesting on the piano, guitar, singing, accordeon and violin; terms, $4 for 12 lessons; go out at $15 per quarter; 27 pianos to lease, at $2, $3, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale from $20 to $200 each. Prof. [illegible] DAY, No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC WISHES TO ADD two pupils to her family wishing to study music, harp, piano, singing, French and Spanish; she has taught many years in Paris, and offers an elegant private first-class home; the highest City references given, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER HAVING TIME TO TAKE two pupils for the Piano, on mornings of Tuesday and Friday, would like to get them above Canal-st., or would *teach in a school these hours. Terms, $15, partly in advance.* Reference to any of the parties now under her charge. Address P. A. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—NO. 86 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—This school for young ladies will be reopened on Monday, the 15th of Sept. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 30th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, *French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium*, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence *May 1. For circulars address the Principal*,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 63 East 23d-street, Tuesday Sept. [illegible] English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible], at No. [illegible] West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 27 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No 53 West 32d-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,138 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., ESTD. 1855.—Wanted, teacher of classics, near the city; Episcopalian gentleman for classics, at liberal salary; French gentleman for rudiments of music; middle-aged preceptress for school, near N. Y.; two experienced male teachers for city public schools; one for New Jersey public school; lady for French and music; German lady for music; French governess for city school; lady for music, French and drawing; first-class American tutor for the city. Personal applications expected.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A YOUNG lady accomplished as organist, church singer, newspaper contributor, copyist, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She has received at the rate of $600, but in view of the prospects of the times, is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangements she can make; and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that her expectations are in no wise commensurate with intrinsic attainments. Address now, or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER, OF several years' experience, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as private tutor, in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF several years' experience in teaching music, Latin, French and the English branches, desires a situation in a family or school, in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address C. S. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English Lady of great experience and fully qualified, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the higher branches of an English education she would give instruction in Music and French. Address M. C., No. 30 Attorney-st., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES AN ENgagement, either as resident or visiting governess, in a school or family, to teach English, French and music, (instrumental,) or to take the superintendence and charge of a widower's family of children. The highest references. Address E. C. H., Post-office, Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America; the branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, sewing and fancy work of all kinds. Address A. M., care of L. Ingersoll, Esq., No. 31 Bowery, New-York.

A MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes to meet with an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English, thoroughly, French, music and drawing. The highest city references given from her last pupils. Address B. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY of excellent musical talent wishes to teach one or two in a private family in consideration for her board; the best City references can be given. Address E. S., care of Prof. S. R. Percey, No. 26 East 20th-st.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

WIDOWERS, BACHELORS, OR INVALID FEMALES.—With such persons, in City or country, a lone woman would like to make herself domestically useful—instruct and matronize children—for a small compensation other than the home afforded her; has unexceptionable credentials. Address WIDOW LADY, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, for one week.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 112, 114, 115, and 204 to 289. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 650 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Those who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Often consulted on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 33 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED 1835—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that it is not recommended by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY CLOTHS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1862.

Manufacturers and Merchants are invited to offer Proposals, at this office, until FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 M., to furnish the United States with BLANKETS, ARMY CLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND LININGS AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS, SUITED TO MAKING UNIFORM CLOTHING.

The BLANKETS must be Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches in length, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide; each blanket to weigh 5 pounds.

The CLOTH must be dark blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) of army standard, weighing 21 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 10½ ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. The KERSEYS must be sky blue, (Indigo wool-dyed,) army standard, weighing 22 ounces to yard of 54 inches wide, and 11 ounces to yard of 27 inches wide. Samples of Linings and Trimming must accompany the bids for these articles.

Bidders will state the number of yards and quantity of each article they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the Clothing Depôt in Philadelphia, and the price per yard, &c.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the same, and give satisfactory security. The names of sureties to be given in the proposal.

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 63 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FOR SALE—20,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

FINANCIAL.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election of Directors of the Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company, at Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1862, as provided by the by-laws of said Company regulating such election, which by-law is as follows:

"The election of Directors of the Company shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year 1862, and on the second Tuesday of October in each year thereafter; the polls to be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. A vacancy in the office of Director may be filled by the Board, on previous notice being given, of at least ten days, to each Director."

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 27th inst., and no transfer of stock will be made after that day, until the 15th of October next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 368, 579, 609, 862, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,081, 2,260, 2,308, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' (SAVINGS) BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, by a passenger of *Great Eastern*, on her last trip to New-York, a yellow leather VALISE, lock broken, fastened by a strap round the middle; it was put on the baggage-car at Morris' Dock, where the passengers were landed; but on arriving at 27th-st. depot it was not found; its contents were books, clothing, jewelry and private letters and papers, addressed or belonging to A. L. Gray; the jewelry consisted of Roman gold studs, marked with Greek characters, (O S W,) and sleeve-buttons, and several uncut painted porcelain and breast-pins. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder, on application to E. A. DOOLITTLE, No. 4 New-st., New-York.

LOST—BETWEEN PEARL-ST. AND JAMES-SLIP ferry on the evening of the 9th inst. A SMALL BOOK, bound in Red Russian leather, containing accounts. A reward of $10 will be paid to any person leaving it at No. 133 Pearl-st.

FOUND—ON THE EAST RIVER SEVERAL LOGS OF TIMBER which the owner can have on proving property and paying expenses, on application to Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Builder, Astoria.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamented, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs. MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

NOTICE—TO THE FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS.—We receive daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington. Can be seen at our office free of charge. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line, and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BABCOCK, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY .... Sep 13. | MONDAY .... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Bremen*, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept. 13.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $138; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave *via* Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 10, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 4 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 536 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

500 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, At 12 o'clock M.,

From Lambert's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn.

212 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
29 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
64 bbls. Rosin from prize steamer Reliance.
230 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
115 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Moss.
3 bags Pickings Cotton from prize schr. Uncle Moss.
106 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
25 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 4 bbls. from prize schooner Victoria.
62 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
29 bbls. Rosin from prize schooner Agnes.
69 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
3 guns and 45 shot from prize schooner Julia.

Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL Will sell, at auction, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1862,

And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 109 Chambers-st., By order of the Assignee.

The entire stock of the late firm of I. I. HUNT & CO., contained in store, comprising

$60,000 worth of Heavy and Shelf HARDWARE, Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Hardware, Table, Desert and Pocket Cutlery, Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, &c., &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive, to close the estate.

TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $500; under that amount net cash. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash on all bills entitled to credit.

Catalogues are ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL, Auctioneers, No. 63 Liberty-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO. ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALESROOMS NO. 450 BROADWAY.

Comprising the entire stock of a first-class City house, rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, in every variety. To be sold without any reserve for cash, to close the estate. By order of the assignees. Goods on view on Thursday.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CORNELIUS RYAN and FREDERICK WEHMAN, under the firm name of Ryan & Wehman, in the hide and tallow business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 14th day of April, 1862.

CORNELIUS RYAN, Hide and Tallow Dealer, Nos. 491 and 493 10th-av.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 3, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

GEO. DAY, Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.
au 8-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.
jy4-lawtmF*

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—WANTED, ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE TONS of the best of Lehigh coal, in exchange for a piano or melodeon. Inquire at the piano-rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—[illegible] Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE, And YOUNG AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, will be presented the Pantomime of NICODEMUS; or, THE UNLUCKY FISHERMAN.
Nicodemus .... GABRIEL RAVEL.
After the Farce the amusing Ballet Divertissement entitled PUNCHINELLO; or, A DAY IN VENICE.
Introducing the extraordinary performances of YOUNG AMERICA.
During Divertissement, PUNCH'S FROLIC ON STILTS, by the acknowledged WONDER OF THE AGE, YOUNG AMERICA.
To commence with the farce of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday,) Benefit of GABRIEL RAVEL, AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the EMINENTLY GREAT TRAGEDIAN, EDWIN FORREST, who will make his first appearance on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Also with the justly celebrated Comedian, MR. HACKETT, who will appear on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.
With the exception of the Press, no Free List.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette Stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 586 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS .... Lessees and Proprietors.
The only Delineators of NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 8, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
First time in four years of THE MUMMY.
GEORGE CHRISTY as GINGER BLUE.
BILLY ALLEN in his unapproachable EMPIRE JIG.
THE PILGRIM FATHERS—GEORGE CHRISTY and SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
A GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock.
Children to Matinee only 15 cents.
Doors open in the evening at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; private boxes $3 and $4.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
In consequence of the great crowd at the garden on Monday evening, the same bill will be repeated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, and the Chinese Lantern Fête will be repeated EVERY EVENING during the week. Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Sig. Susini, Sig. Muzio, Sig. Dubreul in a Grand Concert. Senorita CUBAS in her Spanish Dance la Madrilena, assisted by corps de ballet. New acts in Equestrian School, by Louise Tournaire, Conrad Brothers, and a host of others. Cinderella Matinée EVERY AFTERNOON, by 75 beautiful children. Monday, Sept. 15, benefit of Senorita Cubas.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS." This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Commencement of the FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Will be performed a Romantic Drama, in three parts, translated from the French, called CLAUDE MARCEL; or, THE IDIOT OF PYRENEES.
Produced under the direction of E. F. TAYLOR.
This piece has been received with great enthusiasm, and is pronounced THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvvisatore in the country.
A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.
Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
consisting in part of the following:
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.
SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.
SURGEON, or DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lancet on his body.
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA-FLOWERS, very beautiful.
SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful motions.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.
Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON has pleasure in announcing that the performances of THIS EVENING (Friday) are for the BENEFIT OF J. W. WALLACK, on which occasion the great tragic artiste, MISS BATEMAN, has most generously volunteered her services, and will appear in her great role of Bianca, in the magnificent play of the "Italian Wife," in which last season she achieved one of her most superb triumphs. The "Italian Wife" will be followed by the ever popular nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan," in which Mr. J. W. Wallack will sustain his famous character of William, the sailor, thus offering a bill of unrivaled attraction.
On MONDAY, Sept. 15th, Miss BATEMAN will appear for the first time on any stage in the character of LADY MACBETH, in Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth, which has been for some time in preparation, and which will be presented with splendid scenery, costumes and all the appliances which can lend to its effect.

WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE.
The Ladies and Gentlemen engaged for the approaching Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the Stage at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT. 13.
A full attendance is desired, as a rehearsal will take place at 12 o'clock. By order of Mr. WALLACK.
LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 2.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address F, Box No. 2,406, Post-office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, separately or together, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. No. 225 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT HOME IN A PRIVATE family may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, by application at No. 184 West 24th-st., (4-story house.)

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 56 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a first-class house, occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE suite of rooms, furnished, to let to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 78 Columbia-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor, with bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three, or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for families or single gentlemen, convenient to Montague and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, in a family where no other boarders are taken. Must be in the vicinity of Union-park, Lamartine, Gramercy or Madison squares. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars and terms, Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—By a gentleman and his wife, four children and two servants. A handsome suite of rooms will be required in a desirable neighborhood up town, or on Brooklyn Heights. Address Box No. 151 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, or the floor through, well furnished, with bath, and breakfast in the morning, in a private family, who have more room than they require, or may wish to reduce expenses. No other lodgers and no children to be in the house. Location between 9th and 20th-sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Useless for boarding-house keepers to apply. No moving in November. Address, P. O., Box 943, stating location and particulars.

A GENTLEMAN, OF REPUTATION AS A performer, and composer for the piano, desires to make an engagement with a private family for music lessons in exchange for a room, with or without breakfast; references exchanged. Address T. G., *Musical World* office, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO let some pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 40 9th-st., 4 doors east of 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two parties; home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 135 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, RUE DE RIVOLI.

These two large hotels are carried on by the Compagnie Immobilière de Paris.

They contain together 1,500 bedrooms or salons, the rent of which, at fixed prices, is established at from four francs to thirty francs a day for the Grand Hotel, and from three francs to twenty francs a day for the Grand Hotel du Louvre.

By the variety in the price, and by the situation of these two Hotels, in the finest quarters of Paris, travelers and families are always sure of being able to find accommodation suitable to their wants, their tastes, and their means.

The Tables d'Hote of the two Hotels, having together seven hundred places, are served at six o'clock. The public are admitted to them as well as those who reside in the Hotels.

The two Hotels have, moreover, a public restaurant at fixed prices.

The salons of these two Hotels are appropriated for public or wedding dinners, and for fêtes or family meetings.

There is in each hotel a reading-room, a café-billiard divan, bath-rooms, and a public telegraph office, corresponding day and night with all Europe.

The persons employed in the service of the two Hotels speak every language.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 30 minutes.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 444 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house; house 25x75, 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 20x24 feet; security required for amount of one year's rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO A PRIVATE family, in 28th-st., near 5th-av.; 12 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply at No. [illegible] West 28th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 75 feet, at No. 59 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of C. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State-st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 97 Wall-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY, BROWN-stone house, in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order. Call at No. 5 College-place, up stairs.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY MAY FIND a pleasant residence, well furnished, by inquiring at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. The rent will be made easy by boarding the present occupant.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Fort Washington, containing four or five rooms, for half year or longer. Rent about $225 the half year, part in advance. Address Box No. 179 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN THE City from October 1 to May 1, by a private family, with all improvements, in a good location. Address, stating rent, location, &c., B., Box No. 3,719 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The splendid three-story brick house with piazza in front, situate No. 302 Gold-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., is offered for sale at a bargain. Price, $4,600. House is nearly new, contains modern improvements, and is now being painted throughout, and put in complete order. Neighborhood unexceptionable, and possession given immediately. Lot 20 feet by 100. The lot adjoining said premises can be purchased for $1,300. No Brokers need apply. Address C. E. F., Box No. 135, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of A. S. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.—Gentlemen who wish to buy desirable places on satisfactory terms will be waited upon and description given, comprising house, very convenient, and accessible at all hours to the City. Call or address W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated ¼ of a mile from the railroad depôt, where trains start thirteen times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; commutation, $60 yearly. The mansion house is 30 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; kitchen, wash house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains 36 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the depôt.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 70½ ACRES AT SOUTH-field, Staten Island, adjoining the elegant residence of J. W. Merriam, Esq. Excellent land and now under cultivation. Will be sold very low. Address Box No. 2,613 New-York Post-office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TENEMENT HOUSES in New-York, about 5 acres of land in New-Rochelle, near Long Island Sound. Price, $5,000. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums. [illegible] sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The Rebels Approaching Cincinnati in Force.

Their Main Body Only Seven Miles from Covington.

OUR NATIONAL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

A FIGHT EXPECTED YESTERDAY.

No Apprehensions as to the Result.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11—3½ P. M.

It is generally expected that a great fight will come off to-day, but so far only skirmishing has taken place.

The rebels are reported in force at Latonia Springs, about seven miles from Covington.

Our forces are very large.

The city is considered safe.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Advices from Cincinnati state that the most vigorous warlike preparations are going on there.

Large numbers of men have gone from this city to Cincinnati to-day.

It is reported that the rebels drove in our pickets in that vicinity to-day.

The rebels are about two miles from our lines, gradually feeling our position.

No reverse is apprehended, as a corps of veteran [illegible] soldiers arrived in Cincinnati to-day.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11.

There was picket skirmishing along the entire line of the West Licking River this afternoon. We lost two men killed. The enemy's loss is not known.

The enemy is throwing up breastworks to-night in front of Fort Wallace. They will be shelled out to-morrow.

Several regiments of Gen. GRANT's army arrived to-day. Others are on route.

There have been large arrivals of other regiments and "squirrel hunters."

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.

There has been no battle yet, although it is expected hourly.

The pickets are skirmishing along the entire line of the Licking River. I saw, this morning, the rebel pickets firing, and being fired at, not more than a mile from Mitchell.

Several of our men have been wounded to-day, and one poisoned by the inmates of a house just within our picket lines.

Reinforcements of veteran troops are constantly arriving, and we are now ready for KIRBY SMITH whenever he chooses to come.

Cincinnati is safe.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

Maysville was taken to-day by the rebel MORGAN with 1,200 men. No resistance was made.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Peril to Our Army in East Tennessee.

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished Union officer serving with the forces under Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1862.

We are surrounded, and our supplies are cut off! The rebels have twenty thousand men, just out of cannon-shot in our front, and their pickets run across the mountains from valley to valley, up to within two miles of this Gap. More of the enemy's troops are now on their way from Knoxville, and two rebel columns have also gained our rear, one of which crossed over by Rogers' and the other by Big Creek Gap. One of these columns, under Gen. KIRBY SMITH, is, it is said, about to push its way up to Northern Kentucky, to attempt to cross the Ohio River, and by the time this reaches you, if it ever does, the whole of Eastern Kentucky will, I fear, have fallen into the hands of the rebels, and we may be isolated by a distance of hundreds of miles from the only region from which we can hope for succor. We have begged for reinforcements and support for two months past, so that we might penetrate into East Tennessee, where both friends and supplies await us, but the authorities at Washington have turned a deaf ear to our entreaties.

Though the rebel force is great on all sides of us, I do not believe they will dare to attack us. They evacuated this stronghold with a force 6,000 strong, and with a reinforcement of 12,000 within three hours' march. This was more than twice the number of the National forces with which Gen. MORGAN captured the Gap, and which had no reinforcements within a distance of one hundred miles. But the enemy is unable to cope with such determined men as compose this little army.

I am assured by the highest authority here, that *in no event will Cumberland Gap be surrendered or evacuated.* The only means the rebels have of destroying us is to starve us to death; and I own that in this respect the prospect looks somewhat gloomy. *If* the rebels now moving northward reach the Ohio River, we shall then despair of relief; and by the end of September or October, our bones bleaching on the mountains may be all that can be found of Gen. MORGAN's army.

If it be in the programme of the Government to relieve us, a column of 20,000 men must be immediately sent from Lexington. It can be done. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky can furnish the troops; and if they are not hampered by absurd orders, the column might yet reach us in time. Gen. MORGAN says that, if apprised of the approach of a relieving force, he himself would advance to meet it with a portion of his army, and cut his way through the beleaguering rebels or perish in the attempt.

The enemy's troops are like famished wolves. Hunger has made them desperate. Look out for ravages, if they get up into the blue grass region of Kentucky.

Daily and hourly we look anxiously for relief. We listen with sharp ears for the drum-tap of Gen. BUELL in the Southwest, or the bugles of a Union column advancing over the hills from the North. High on the mountain-peaks this little army defiantly upholds the flaming emblem of the Republic. God forbid that our Government should leave us to be starved out or slaughtered piecemeal, uncared for, in these solitudes.

In view of the perils that surround us, Gen. MORGAN has issued the following inspiriting address to his army, which has been read at the head of every corps and regiment in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND GAP, Aug. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.—OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION: The opportunity you have so long desired has at length arrived, and you will now prove to your friends, your country and the world, that you are soldiers in fact and deed, as well as in name.

The boasted enemy is in despair. Driven from Chattanooga, and Richmond escaping from his grasp, he sees that he is forced to occupy Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, or give up the contest.

Two months ago, *to-day*, he ingloriously abandoned this formidable stronghold, although his force was then greater than yours. If it was then strong, it is infinitely stronger now—stronger in fortifications, stronger in artillery, and, above all, stronger in the brave hearts and strong arms which defend this mountain fastness, destined to become immortal from your glorious deeds.

They talk of the enemy's numbers. Believe me, soldiers, his very strength is his greatest weakness, for the more men he has the sooner will they starve.

One word to you, and regard that word as fixed as fate: You can hold this position against any odds, and you have but to determine to conquer, and victory is yours!

Comrades, I greet and salute you!

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General commanding the Victors of Cumberland Gap.

IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE.

Continuation of Indian Atrocities—The Overland Mails, &c.

SALT LAKE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

JAMES FORBES has just arrived here from Snake River, and reports that two trains were attacked by the Indians at Sublett's Cut Off, three hundred miles north of this city. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed, including women and children.

Four parties have arrived here within the past week, having been driven back by the Indians.

One party of twelve had five wounded in a fight with a small body of Snake Indians.

The Snakes, the Bannocks and the Shoshones are well armed with rifles and revolvers, and are determined to prevent emigrants from going into Salmon County.

Col. CONNER arrived here last night.

The Overland mails are arriving and departing regularly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Capt. F. F. WELLS, of Boston, Mass., with twenty divers, three hundred men, and four whale-ships, arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of raising the sunken vessels at Hampton, Newport's News, Gosport, and James River. Their contract compels them to raise the *Cumberland* whole, but Capt. WELLS intends to raise the *Merrimac* whole if possible.

Some sixty or seventy vessels of all classes, received orders yesterday to report to headquarters for the purpose of receiving their discharge from the United States service; among others, the steamboats *Arrowsmith* and *Highland Light*. The *Guide* will leave to-morrow morning for New York.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Deserters from the National Army Held as Prisoners in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The following sick and wounded soldiers have been sent away from here:

Edwd. Draper, Co. D, 2d Mass.
Jos. F. Stoke, Co. G, 88th Penn.
Jas. Fix, Co. A, 3d Penn. Res.
R. A. Strickland, Co. D, 11th Maine.
M. D. Whitehead, Co. A, 1st Virginia Battery.
Sergt. A. Larks, Co. A, 2d Wis.
Peter Poff, Co. C, 20th Ind.
Corp. G. A. Burlingham, Co. E, 1st R. I. Art.
Sergt. M. O. Noyes, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts.
S. H. McAllen, Co. G, 29th Pennsylvania.
Corp. L. I. Bartlett, Co. G, 10th Maine.
W. P. Pennell, Co. D, 10th Penn. Reserve.
John Gannon, Co. K, 5th Conn.
A. J. Bratt, Co. E, 7th Mich.
Phillip Lambert, Co. F, 6th New York, and wife.
Jas. Conover, Co. B, 66th O.
Henry Effing, Co. I, 1st Md.
B. W. Johnston, Co. L, 1st California.
Peter Manning, Co. D, 16th Massachusetts.
F. Griebie, Batt'y A, 1st N. J.
D. M. Eckman, Co. C, 6th United States Cavalry.
J. D. Kidney, Co. H, 2d Va.
J. H. King, Co. I, 7th Ind.
John McGowan, Co. H, 1st Maryland—escaped.
— Manning, Co. D, 2d Va.
J. Morgan, Co. D, 5th Ohio.
Sergt. C. B. Sturgis, Co. M, 1st Maine Cavalry.
T. B. Weaver, Knapp Bat.
J. F. Sisco, Co. D, 7th Mich.
Hugh Liddy, Co. D, 5th Ohio.
E. Stevens, Co. D, 8th Ohio.
B. Bonner, Co. G, 29th Penn.
Jos. Ebur, Co. K, 29th Penn.
Asa Neill, Co. D, 27th Ind.
Wm. Walker, Co. C, 7th Ind.
W. Johnson, Co. E, 110th Pa.
Sergt. J. F. Dean, Co. D, 8th Ohio.
L. Fred, Bat. B, 1st N. Y.
C. Heck, Co. G, 4th N. J.
H. Black, Co. K, 66th Ohio.
J. Fitchholtz, Co. A, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.
A. Manning, Co. F, 8th Ohio.
J. A. Murphy, Co. B, 66th Ohio.
J. T. Cobb, Co. E, 6th N. H.
Wm. J. Menary, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts.
W. Mahan, Co. B, 66th Ohio.
E. Garrett, Co. B, 4th Ohio.
M. J. Mosher, Co. B, 77th New-York.
G. Bolton, Co. D, 77th N. Y.
D. E. Eves, Co. H, 1st Ver. Cavalry.
H. H. Brown, Co. I, 7th Ind.
Corp. J. Renft, Co. H, 37th Ohio.
L. Englehart, Co. E, 28th N. Y.
H. Robb, Co. E, 28th N. Y.
J. Bagher, Co. E, 28th N. Y.
W. H. Beaham, Co. C, 2d N. Y.
C. Weaver, Co. C, 5th Conn.
D. Merril, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Wm. Higgins, Co. C, 5th Ct.
G. H. Bouton, Co. B, 38th New-York.
H. C. Lord, Co. C, 29th Ohio.
J. C. Dewolf, Co. B, 29th Ohio.
J. B. Wilder, Co. B, 29th Ohio.
G. Cloud, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Wm. Waterman, Co. I, 29th Ohio.
Jas. Hyatt, Co. D, 1st L. I.
Jas. Bogert, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
F. Ludlow, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
P. Madden, Co. E, 88th N. Y.
H. Klettle, Co. H, 4th N. Y. Cav.
Jas. Powers, Co. I, 4th Ohio.
Jos. Horton, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
I. Weisser, Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Corp. J. H. W. Gladney, Co. G, 29th Pennsylvania.
Arch. Arbuckle, Co. G, 29 Pa.
Wm. Maldrid, Co. I, 29th Ohio.
Sergt. U. B. Gaither, Co. D, 5th Ohio.
Wm. Bullard, Co. D, 7th Ind.
W. H. Moore, Co. E, 29th Pa.
Fred. Vose, Co. E, 29th Pa.
J. J. Jones, Co. D, 29th Penn.
G. Thompson, Co. G, 29th Pa.
J. Rolston, Co. G, 29th Penn.
L. Welsh, Co. G, 5th N. J.
Wm. A. Ambler, Co. E, 5th Ct.
J. H. Ward, Co. F, 21st N. Y.
A. Kohler, Co. A, 21st N. Y.
Wm. Scott, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
G. Clouds, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
W. Elliott, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
C. Lyons, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
M. Sase, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
E. Quinton, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
D. Hudson, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
J. Gray, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Jos. Nants, Co. H, 5th Ohio.
Jno. Ingler, Co. H, 5th Ohio.
G. W. Bonenberg, Co. H, Harris Cavalry.
M. Canovan, Co. G, 29th Penn.
G. M. Smith, Co. A, 66th O.
W. H. Herron, Co. H, 66th O.
Sergt. S. J. Streett, Co. F, 8th Penn. Reserve.
1st Sergt. J. L. Stough, Co. D, 12th U. S. Inf., wounded.
Sergt. Chas. Link, 12th Battery, New-York.
I. M. Holmes, Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Sergt. Maj. J. W. Hitt, 66th O.
1st Sergt. R. L. Jones, Co. C, 28th Ohio.
Robt. Simpson, Co. H, 66th O.
J. H. McClellan, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
David Gray, Co. A, 66th Ohio.
Corp. Wm. Quayle, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
George F. Peel, Co. F, 60th Pennsylvania.
J. Tucker, Co. I, 66th Ohio.
Chas. McGove, 66th Ohio.
N. Gillett, Co. E, 29 Ohio.
M. S. Pike, drum-major, 2d Massachusetts.
Corp. C. Woodford, Co. F, 29th Ohio.
M. A. Bray, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
Wm. M. Campbell, Co. K, 7th Indiana.
A. H. Banham, Co. B, 29th O.
C. Veldon, Co. K, 1st Ohio Artillery.
J. Dangle, Co. I, 46th N. Y.
A. Michael, Co. I, 66th O.
William McKee, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
J. H. Bergsocker, Co. F, 37th Ohio.
Sergt. W. C. Flago, Co. B, 66th Ohio.
M. Bereiter, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
Corp. D. J. O'Connell, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
J. A. Frazier, Co. C, 29th Ohio.
R. W. Cross, Co. C, 29th Ohio.
M. Stambach, Co. A, 29th Pa.
J. M. Cahill, Co. D, 5th Conn.
A. Murdoch, Co. C, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.
J. McCabe, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
C. G. Conrady, Co. D, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.
And. J. Barr, Co. C, 5th Ohio.
J. Robinson, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
C. Walsh, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
L. W. Stevens, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
J. B. Stevens, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
G. Brown, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
H. Coleman, Co. G, 29th Pennsylvania.
W. Leech, Co. K, 29th Penn.
B. J. Knight, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
C. W. Sterling, Co. C, 7th Indiana.
J. Maloot, Co. G, 7th Va.
G. Dilcolm, Co. H, Har. Cav.
I. Ambruster, Co. F, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
T. Murnan, Co. D, 5th Conn.
Saml. D. Laird, Co. F, 66th Ohio.
Albert Bordy, Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
S. T. Cabe, Co. B, 12th Mass.
C. H. Martin, Co. A, 8th O.
G. Chell, Co. I, 5th Ohio.
J. Deem, Co. F, 26th N. Y.
W. H. McMill, Co. B, 1st Va. Cavalry.
Sergt. B. F. Pase, Co. H, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
W. W. Watkins, Co. C, 5th O.
H. Dilleman, Co. C, 100th Pa.
F. Krebs, Co. K, 37th Ohio.
H. E. Miller, Co. A, 7th Ind.
J. Sanders, Co. H, 102d N. Y.
Thomas J. Wells, Co. A, 27th Indiana.
Jos. Dillman, Co. B, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Corp. Jac. Fritz, Co. B, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
J. Donnelly, Co. K, 27th Ind.
Sergt. O. D. Williams, Co. C, 7th Indiana.
Jno. Jenks, Co. K, 29th Ind.
M. Vogelbach, Co. F, 5th Ind.
D. Salomon, Co. H, 5th Ind.
E. Kreller, Co. I, 41st N. Y.
Hiram Doby, Co. I, 66th Ohio.
And. Schlarb, Co. M, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Thos. H. Pease, Co. A, 28th New-York.
Jno. Clark, Co. I, 29th Penn.
Cyrus Chadbourn, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
Sergt. Jas. T. Higgins, Co. K, 1st Massachusetts.
Chas. F. Slade, Co. D, 30th Pa.
F. Hibbard, Co. K, 29th O.
E. P. Young, Co. A, 29th O.
W. H. Vandegrift, Co. E, 29th Pennsylvania.
Peter Roquet, Co. B, 74th New-York.

The above list is about one-third of the names of the paroled prisoners that arrived here this morning on the flag of truce boat *Cossack*, from Aiken's Landing. I should have been able to have sent you a complete list had it not been for the churlishness of Capt. HALL, Sixty-fourth Illinois, who gave orders to the guard preventing me from obtaining the balance. From the appearance of his uniform I should suppose that he has never smelt powder.

There was quite a number of sick and wounded on board. Dr. GILBERT, the Medical Purveyor of this Department, did everything in his power to relieve them, and expressed regret that he was unable to send surgeons with them to the North.

Below you will find the names of *deserters* from the Union army, now held in durance vile at the Libby Prison, Richmond. The list was furnished by a Union soldier, who acted as assistant to the Confederate Clerk of the prison.

Edw. Duval, Co. A, Ind. battery, New-York.
Sergt. Francis Turski, Ind. battery, New-York.
A. G. Lawrence, Co. C, 18th Mass.
G. Kennicut, Co. K, 63d N. Y.
Martin Smith, chief bugler, Co. K, 11th Pa. cav.
John Whitehead, Co. C, 88th Penn.
E. R. Haight, Co. K, 11th Pa. cav.
Enos Barr, Co. C, 88th Pa.
Wm. Cummings, Co. C, 81st Penn.
F. E. Heckard, Co. I, [illegible]
N. McCormick, Co. B, 63d New-York.
C. P. Sylvester, Co. B, 63d N. Y.
Felix Willis, Co. E, [illegible] Mass.
Jeremiah Lasier, Co. E, 7th Maine.
Francis Weaver, Co. C, 7th Maine.
Wm. Graves, 17th U. S. Inf.
Warren June, Co. E, 5th O.
Thos. Surety, 17th U. S. Inf.
John Weber, Co. G, 54th N. Y.
James Carpenter, Co. F, 81st Pa.
Henry Becha, Co. B, 4th New-York cavalry.
Charles Lazard, Co. B, 4th New-York cavalry.
D. T. Taylor, Co. F, 86th N. Y.
John Newton, Co. G, 33d N. Y.
Chas. Pike, Co. I, 3d Maine.
Albert Fritz, Co. I, 17th N. Y.

A Woman and her two Children Murdered.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 11.

In the town of Otis, Berkshire County, on Sunday afternoon, the wife of GEO. JONES and her two young children were murdered in the woods while gathering berries. Mrs. JONES was brutally outraged before being murdered. She was twenty-two years old. Some negroes, seen in the vicinity, are suspected.

STATE POLITICS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

The Full State Ticket Nominated and a Platform Adopted.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the presiding officer.

Mr. DIBENNY offered the following resolution:

Whereas, In view of the liberal call under and in pursuance of which this Convention has convened, we deem it unnecessary by resolutions to adopt a platform; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be and they are hereby discharged from the further consideration of the subject committed to them, and that we present to the electors at the coming election the Constitutions of the United States and State of New-York, with the speech of our nominee for Governor, made yesterday, as embodying the principles upon which we go into the contest. [Loud applause.]

Mr. E. P. WIMMER seconded the resolution. He believed the only platform the party needed was the one upon which it stands now, and upon which it has stood *for years—the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. [Cheers.]* The noble speech of their candidate for Governor had touched every heart here, and will awaken a responsive echo throughout the land. The Democracy needs nothing else—the Union men of the land can desire nothing more. They would go into this contest with the Constitution clasped to their hearts, and with the banner of their country spread over them, with every star emblazoned upon it. The noble speech to which they had listened yesterday was the basis upon which all good and true men will proudly stand.

The President suggested that, as the Committee on Resolutions were now absent from the Convention, it would be only courteous to them to delay action upon the resolution now offered until they were present.

Mr. DIBENNY withdrew the resolution for the present, but gave notice that he should renew it when the Committee was prepared to report.

Judge COMSTOCK, from the Committee of Conference, reported that the Committee had met the similar Committee appointed by the Convention at Troy, and he was glad to say that the two Committees, on an interchange of views, found that the principles which actuated the two Conventions was the same, and that the Committee from the Troy Convention had expressed an earnest desire to support the nominees of this Convention. But in order to consolidate their vote upon these nominees, they believed it necessary to place a representative man on the ticket for the second office, as well as for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Committee had suggested for the second place in the State Government the names of D. B. ST. JOHN, WASHINGTON HUNT—[Cheers]—and W. C. HASBROUCK. The Committee further desired to report *that they had made no manner of arrangement with* the other Committee, but concluded to refer the *whole matter to this Convention. The Committee* have no other report to make, except to say, with great earnestness that in this crisis in public affairs, in their judgment the names of candidates should be selected with great care, in order to unite the votes of all the conservative men of the State in their support.

Capt. RYNDERS did not suppose there was a man within the hearing of his voice who did not know that it would always be distasteful to him to place any man on a ticket which he was going to support whose antecedents were anti-Democratic. He had been as bitter in his political prejudices as any reasonable man could be, but at this time it was necessary to sacrifice all prejudices on the altar of our country. He, therefore, stood here ready to pledge himself to vote for any man who stands upon a broad national platform, and who will aid in sweeping back the black tide of Abolitionism. [Cheers.] He was well informed that the nomination of a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, only, from the other conservative party, would be ineffectual to unite all the votes of that party for the ticket. He was, therefore, prepared to select a name from those offered by the Committee, and to place in the office of Lieutenant-Governor a candidate who was competent to discharge its duties, and whose principles warranted the support of the Democratic Party. If the call of the State Committee was to be faithfully carried out, he did not see how the course suggested by the Committee of Conference could be objected to. He suggested the name of DANIEL B. ST. JOHN for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS did not understand that the name of D. B. ST. JOHN was unanimously presented by the New-York delegation. He should be prepared to express his views when the nomination came up in order.

The report of the Committee of Conference having been accepted,

Mr. S. T. FAIRCHILD moved that the Convention now proceed to vote *viva voce* for a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and that each Assembly District have one vote.

Mr. MANDEVILLE, of Columbia, moved to vote by ballot, but withdrew the amendment, after discussion.

The motion to proceed to a *viva voce* for Lieutenant-Governor, was carried.

Mr. TABER, of Queens, suggested the name of Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens.

Mr. HARING, of Rockland, suggested the name of Hon. A. B. CONGDON, of Rockland.

The vote was then taken, and resulted as follows:

David R. Floyd Jones	72	A. B. Congdon	4
D. B. St. John	47		

When the name of HENRY C. MURPHY was called, he desired to explain his vote. He would rejoice to see DAVID R. FLOYD JONES placed upon the ticket. He was his warm personal friend. But he had a duty to perform here above all personal considerations, and believing that the nomination of another party would secure the success of the ticket nominated by this Convention beyond peradventure, he should cast his vote for WASHINGTON HUNT. [Applause.]

Mr. I. SHAFFER said that he did not understand the Committee of Conference to have recommended any nomination at all. He did not therefore consider the votes cast for Mr. JONES were cast against the recommendation of the Committee of Conference.

Judge COMSTOCK explained that the Committee of Conference made no recommendation, but submitted a report simply setting forth what had been said to them by the other Committee.

Mr. MURPHY said that he so understood the matter. But he deemed it to be his duty to vote in accordance with the wishes of the Troy Convention. Understanding, however, that WASHINGTON HUNT did not desire to accept any office, he changed his vote to D. B. ST. JOHN. [Applause.]

Mr. SHAFFER did not understand that the Committee of the Constitutional Convention made it a *sine qua non* that their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor must be placed on the ticket in order to secure for it their indorsement.

Judge COMSTOCK said they had not made any nomination an absolute condition for their support of the nominees. But they had expressed the conviction that their entire vote of the party could not be drawn out and secured, unless such nomination were made.

When New-York was reached,

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY said he rose to perform a duty imposed upon him by the delegation from New-York. The whole delegation and the Democracy of the City love and revere DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, but feeling they had a duty to perform above all such considerations, they cast their whole 17 votes for DANIEL B. ST. JOHN. [Cheers.]

When the result of the ballot was announced,

Mr. PURDY, on behalf of the New-York delegation, moved that the nomination of DAVID R. FLOYD JONES be made unanimous. [Loud applause.]

The President, having put the question, declared that DAVID R. FLOYD JONES was the unanimous nominee of the Convention for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. [Applause.]

On motion of S. T. FAIRCHILD, the Convention proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with the following result:

William J. Skinner	104	James R. Gandall	30

On motion of Mr. STEPHEN TABER, the nomination of Mr. SKINNER was made unanimous, and received with warm applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of State Prison Inspector by a *viva voce* vote, with the following result:

Gaylord J. Clark, of Niagara	48
Mr. Elderkin	33
Mr. Walker	11
E. J. Clark, of Jefferson	30
Mr. Sayre	3

The Chair announced that there was no choice, and ordered a second ballot, which was taken, after the adoption of a motion to take the three highest candidates. On the second ballot the vote was:

G. J. Clark	50
Mr. Elderkin	47
E. J. Clark	21

There being no choice, a third ballot was ordered, when Mr. CLARK, of Niagara, received 64 votes, and Mr. ELDERKIN 53.

Mr. GAYLORD J. CLARK was declared the nominee, and the vote was made unanimous.

Mr. E. P. WIMMER moved that FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE be unanimously nominated for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for the ensuing year. Adopted.

The motion was unanimously adopted, amidst loud applause; and

The President declared Mr. TALMADGE duly nominated.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Niagara, moved that the delegates from the several Judicial Districts now proceed to select and report to this Convention the names of two delegates from each district to form the State Central Committee.

On motion of Mr. A. P. LANING, the Convention then took a recess of twenty minutes, to enable the delegates to make choice of their Committeemen.

On reassembling, the following gentlemen were appointed the State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

First District—Elijah F. Purdy, Benjamin Ray, New-York.
Second District—Edmund G. Sutherland, Westchester; James H. Brundage, Kings.
Third District—Peter Cagger, Albany; Jacob Hardenburgh, Ulster.
Fourth District—Richard W. Cushney, Edwin Dodge, St. Lawrence.
Fifth District—Willard Johnson, Oswego; Lorenzo Carrol, Herkimer.
Sixth District—Duncan S. Magee, Schuyler; Dorr Russell, Otsego.
Seventh District—William C. Rowley, Monroe; Elmore P. Ross, Cayuga.
Eighth District—Dean Richmond, Genesee; A. P. Laning, Erie.

On motion, the State Central Committee was instructed to procure the printing of two hundred thousand copies of Governor SEYMOUR's speech, delivered yesterday, and fifty thousand copies in the German language.

A. P. LANING, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, waiving the expression of their views upon questions not rendered imperative by the imperilled condition of their country, hereby declare:

First—That they will continue to render the Government their sincere and united support in the use of *all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution* as it is—believing that that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose.

Second—That by the following resolution, unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861, the Government was pledged to the policy inculcated therein, and which cannot be departed from without violation of public faith, viz.:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged, on their part, in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Third—That we, having confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of New-York, reiterate the sentiments heretofore expressed by the Democratic Party—that the illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonment of citizens of this State, are without the justification of necessity, and should be discontinued.

Fourth—That we are willing to act in the coming election with any class of loyal citizens who agree with us in the principles herein expressed; that we hereby invite the coperation of all citizens in giving the most emphatic expression to these principles by supporting the ticket nominated by this Convention.

Mr. DIBENNY, after explaining the motive which actuated him in offering the resolution to dispense with making a platform, declared that he heartily indorsed every word of the resolutions just read, and withdrew his former motion amidst loud applause.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD offered a substitute for the third resolution, which elicited a spirited debate, in which Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD, S. F. FAIRCHILD, THOMAS S. FIELDS and others, took part, when the amendment was withdrawn.

Judge COMSTOCK moved to amend the third resolution by striking out the words "and should be discontinued," and to add in their place the words "and we denounce such arrests as a usurpation and a crime, and that the freedom of the Press, equally protected by the Constitution, ought to be maintained."

The amendment was unanimously agreed to, and the resolutions as amended were then adopted without dissent, and with loud cheers.

On motion of Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, the customary vote of thanks to the officers of the meeting was adopted.

The President, on behalf of the officers, returned thanks for the expression of satisfaction on the part of the Convention. He congratulated the Convention on the successful result of its labor, hoping and believing that they would exercise a potential and beneficial influence on the struggle now going on for the preservation of the Union.

He congratulated them also on the excellent choice they had made of candidates for the several offices in the State Government, and particularly on the nomination of their accomplished, able and patriotic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, who is abundantly able to steer the Ship of State through all the dangers which will surround it for the next few years. He exhorted them as they went forth from this hall to resolve to put forth all their efforts to save the country from destruction, and to remember that one of the most potential means to secure such a result is the success of the Democratic party in this State. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PURDY moved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Democratic papers of the State. Agreed to, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with nine hearty cheers for the Ticket.

Rumored Loss of the United States Steam Gunboat South Carolina.

Hardly had the news of the wreck of the United States steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack* been confirmed, when the *South Carolina* is reported to have gone down. For several days no intelligence has been received confirming or contradicting the painful announcement, and naval people have begun to give up all hopes of hearing of the vessel again. It should be borne in mind, however, that the *Niagara*, *Sabine*, *Seminole*, *Congress* and *Wabash* were all, at different times, reported lost, when they were actually on their way to their designed destination. The saddest part of the rumor about the *South Carolina*, is the fact that no particulars are given even of the safety of her officers and crew. It is stated merely that "she followed, too accurately, the fatal lead of the *Adirondack*." The fact that Capt. GANSEVOORT, of the latter, and Capt. ALMY, of the *South Carolina*, were especially detached from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the express purpose of commanding both the vessels named, which were finished out, previous to their last voyage, in the most careful manner, adds interest to the report.

The *South Carolina* was a screw steamer of 1,165 tons burden, converted into a regular navy gunboat by workmen in the employ of the Navy Department. She was 217 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. On the 3d of May, 1861, she was purchased for the Government, at Boston, for the sum of $172,500, the same price at the same time being paid for the transport *Massachusetts*, her sister ship. For a long time she was most successfully engaged on the blockade, and captured, besides a large number of prizes, the Confederate steamer *Magnolia*, which is now herself a most successful gunboat. The *South Carolina* was recently thoroughly overhauled at Baltimore, and left that port in excellent condition about two months since. She had about 110 men and a small guard of marines on board. Capt. ALMY was a native of Rhode Island, and was appointed from that State on the 8th of March, 1841. His name follows on the Register that of DAVID D. PORTER, of Pennsylvania, and is the next but one to the cognomen of WILLIAM L. MAURY, now one of the chief naval officers of the "Confederate States." When Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) FOOTE, and Commodore (now Admiral) BREESE were the "authorities" of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Capt. ALMY was Executive Officer. His friends here would be exceedingly distressed to know that he was in any way unfortunate in his new position, as his former career was a most successful one. The other officers of the *South Carolina* being chiefly new "volunteer" appointments, are not on the Navy Register.

Arrival of the Steam Gunboat Ottawa.

The United States steam gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut.-Commanding J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, arrived at this port last evening from Stono River, S. C., which port she sailed from on the 7th inst. She had heavy weather during the passage.

The *Ottawa* left this port Oct. 16 last, under command of Lieut. THOMAS H. STEVENS, (now of the *Monitor*,) with the Port Royal Expedition, where she took part in the bombardment, as also in the reconnoissance and engagement with the rebel Commodore TATNALL's fleet. She was also one of the vessels of the expedition to Port Royal Ferry on Jan. 1, successfully covering the landing of the troops under the late Gen. STEVENS. She was the first vessel to enter the port of Fernandina, Fla., taking possession of Fort Clinch, the first United States fort retaken from the enemy, at the same time capturing the steamer *Darlington*. Chasing and shelling the last train of cars leaving that place the same evening, she took possession of St. Mary's, ascended the river 40 miles, being attacked on the return by a regiment of Mississippi Rifles, who were driven back.

She penetrated the St. John's River 100 miles into the interior of Florida, where Capt. STEVENS, with light draught gunboats, succeeded in finding and raising the yacht *America*. Since that period she has been, "under her present commander," actively employed on the blockade, and in the various engagements at Stono River and James Island.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, fireman, a native of Brooklyn, died on board Aug. 25, and was buried on Cole's Island, Stono River.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Commanding J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, George B. White; Acting-Masters, Rufus B. Dood and Samuel Hawes; Assistant-Surgeon, Chas. O. Carpenter; Assistant-Paymaster, Chas. H. Noyes; Chief-Engineer, Wm. W. Dungan; Third Assistant-Engineers, E. W. Koehl, F. C. Prindle and Robert B. Hine; Master's Mates, Henry R. Kirwan and James Finlayson.

A Correction.

In a letter from St. John's River, Florida, dated Aug. 18, and published in the TIMES of Sept. 5, one of our correspondents, after giving an account of the capture, by the Captain of the United States steamer *E. B. Hale*, of a negro slave belonging to Mrs. BAXTER, a British subject from Nassau—adds:

"By the way, this Mrs. BAXTER has paid large sums for the support of the Confederate Government."

We learn, on perfectly reliable authority, that this statement does very great injustice to the lady whose name is mentioned, and that she has never paid any sums of money or made any other contributions whatever to the support of the Confederate Government. We take great pleasure in making the correction, only regretting that any necessity for it should have arisen.

[Advertisement.]

Fort Lafayette, remarkable to say, does not contain a Secessionist who is in the habit of wearing a KNOX hat. Let the people provide themselves with KNOX hats at once from No. 212 Broadway, and they will be congratulated by all their old friends, and find plenty of new ones. Abjure all hard, rough hats, sold at many places, and save your temper and money by patronizing KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of Holloway's Ointment. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per Pot.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Panama, from New-Orleans—Dr. D. E. Oliphant, lady and 3 children.

In brig Lucy Darling, from Havana—Mr. E. Goggan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 37 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon rises.... 9 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island 10 46 | Hell Gate.... 12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Uncle Joe, Nichols, Dublin, Trask & Dearborn; Fidelia, Beasling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Norma, (Norw.,) Bugge, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Jacques Francois, (Fr.,) Levavasseur, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Earl Powis, (Br.,) Mills, Dundee, J. C. McArthur; Black Eagle, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Scotland, Friend, Liverpool, Harbeck & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Tucker, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Pallas, (Br.,) [illegible], Belize, [illegible] Josiah Jex.

Brigs Scotland, Francis, Barbadoes, Elisha F. Smith; Salem, (Ital.,) Caffero, Cork, P. Seymour Kenway; Annandale, Tilden, Key West, H. Benner; Amazonas, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Oporto, Helmbee & Co.; Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf; Royalston, Leighton, Havana, H. L. Vining.

Schooners Loyal Scranton, Bowden, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, master; Zeno, Satterfield, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. Edwards, Sine, Port Jefferson, Merrill & Abbott; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Gloucester, master; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, L. D. Shannon; Samuel Hill, Padelford, Fall River, H. L. Rackett; Benjamin, Crane, Providence, G. L. Haleck; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. L. Rackett.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, Norwich, C. B. Harney; Mary Gray, Hawkey, Uncasville, Conn., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam gunboat Ottawa, Lieut. Commanding J. Blakely Creighton, Stono River, S. C., 4th inst. Had heavy weather during the passage.

Steam gunboat Renaudin, (Fr.,) Commander Lee Cardinal, New-Orleans 2d inst.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Fletcher, Alexandria 48 hours, in ballast to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Liverpool Aug. 25, via Halifax 8th inst., with mdse. to Walden & Roche.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, [illegible], Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Candiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to I. Bynner.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool 43 ds., with salt and coal to Nesmith & Sons. Has had W. S. W. to W. N. W. winds the entire passage. Monday, Sept. 8, at 10 A. M., heard heavy firing of cannon in a S. E. direction. The P. has been 10 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Ship Panama, Hanson, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar to Hennings & Gosling. Sept. 3, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 [illegible], was boarded by U. S. gunboat Rhode Island, for Boston.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool July 26, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Arthur Child, Child, Havre Aug. 1, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Garibaldi, Emery, London 31 ds., in ballast to Calvin Adams.

Ship Congress, (of Boston,) Drinkwater, Key West Aug. 26, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Victory, Lytle, Liverpool Aug. 10, with mdse. and 177 passengers to David Ogden. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Rimedio, (Aust.,) Somboynack, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order.

Ship Carrier Dove, Montell, Liverpool 43 ds., with coal to F. T. Montell & Bartow.

Ship S. R. Mallory, (of Key West,) Lester, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to H. Benner.

Bark Friedrick & Louise, (Meckl.,) Bradhering, Newcastle 44 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. For the past three weeks experienced heavy westerly winds.

Bark Houston, Share, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Leibnitz, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Cardiff via Nassau, N. P., Sept. 1, with salt to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Cardenas Aug. 29, with sugar to master.

Bark Johann Benjamin, Kuhn, Newcastle 45 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Belle, (of Boston,) Moulton, New-Bedford 4 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker.

Bark Thuis, (Norw.,) Andersen, Limerick July 31, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Sara Elizabeth, (Hol.,) Kuyper, Amsterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to order. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage; carried away fore topmast and jibboom, split sails, &c.

Brig Lucy Darling, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Bouper, Havana Aug. 29, with sugar to Jos. Eneas. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Brig Arrow, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) French, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.; vessel to H. L. Routh & Sons.

Brig Jennie Moody, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Healey, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig New Globe, Lansing, Providence 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. William, (prize, of Liverpool, N. S.,) Park, Key West Aug. 27, with 465 bales cotton to G. A. Clapp. The W. captured on the 15th of June, off Sabine Pass, by the U. S. gunboat Minnesota, and taken to Key West and condemned; has been sent to this port to be sold, with her cargo. Has anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Daniel Williams, (of Frankfort,) Hopkins, Port-au-Spain Aug. 2, and Grand Cay Sept. 1, with cocoa and salt to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Danville, Soule, Bordeaux July 29, with mdse. to master.

Schr. John B. Myers, Cobb, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Hattie Anna, Hawkins, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mahaffey, Haddam, with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Eliza Matilda, Lovell, Salem 3 ds.
Schr. New Regulus, Ball, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Messenger, Doane, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. John E. Patten, Hall, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Wm. Pickering, Cook, Boston 4 ds.
Schr. J. Reed, Steteon, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. C. L. Lovering, Jones, Taunton 2 ds.
Schr. J. T. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds.
Schr. Whistler, Presbey, Taunton 3 ds.
Schr. A. L. Hall, Stokes, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Tiger, Goldwaith, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Lucy Robinson, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Beaucents, Delano, Dighton 2 ds.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Smith, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Citizen, Manny, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Edward, ——, Boston, 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Centurion, Loper, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Lyndon, Smith, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Lamartine Gurney, Wareham, in ballast.
Schr. J. H. Deputy, Lewis, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Brilliant, Brown, Newport, in ballast.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Gilkey, Newport, in ballast.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Delano, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.
Schr. Democrat, Middleton, Dighton 3 ds.
Schr. Ann Flower, Haramill, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Rio Grande, Robinson, Boston 4 ds.
Schr. W. T. Ritchie, Freeland, Boston 4 ds.
Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Small, Portland, Conn., stone.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Kennebec, Alexandria, Va.; steamship Parkersburg, New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, E.

Below.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool Aug. 4.
Ship J. S. Parsons, Chase, Liverpool July 21.
Brig Nantasket, (of Boston.)
[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 11—Arrived, bark [illegible], from Gonaives; [illegible]. Sept. 11—Arrived, [illegible] A. Colby, Beverly; [illegible] sloop-of-war Housatonic.

Miscellaneous.

The Portuguese brig Gardina, reported from [illegible], was from Oporto.

The brig F. L. King, and Br. brig [illegible], have come up to the Upper Quarantine to discharge.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

Sept. 1—U. S. steam gunboat Magnolia, Capt. Hooker, returned from a short cruise to the Bahamas via Port Royal, and reports the wreck of the new gunboat *Adirondack* on the Bahamas; bilged and lost. 2d, U. S. gunboat Penguin arrived from a cruise as far as Cardenas, and reports that the bogus English steamer was still in that port. The storeship National Guard left here on the 26th ult. for New-York; lost one man by fever the day previous. The steam gunboat Santiago, Capt. Ridgley, went to sea 4 days since on a cruise; all well. Also the steamer R. R. Cuyler, Capt. Winslow. The steamer Huntsville, Capt. Rogers, still remains in port, and has lost by fever [illegible] cases, and some are still sick. The frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Schenck, now flagship of Commodore Lardner, remains in port, and among her large crew there have been some cases of fever, terminating fatally. It is our sad duty to report the death of the Paymaster on the 31st. The schr. gunboat James S. Chambers, Capt. Munson, is now in port. The steamer Connecticut stopped in at our harbor on the 29th, and landed the mails, leaving soon after, and without coaling as usual. The steamer Rhode Island called last evening, the 1st, on her way to New-York, and stopped a half hour for the mails. The time being too short for their preparation, she proceeded without them. Verily, captains are sensitive about yellow fever.

Spoken, &c.

Adrymen—ship, from Havre for Callao, Aug. 5, off the Isle of Wight.

Bernhard—Prus. bark, 42 ds. from Cardiff for New-York; Aug. 30, lat. 44 22, lon. 47 12.

Borodino—ship, from St. John for Liverpool; Sept. 2, lat. 42, lon. 65 15.

Christiana—ship, from London for New-York; Aug. 19, lat. 41, lon. 36.

Cynosure—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Aug. 18, lat. 46 20, lon. 32.

Fannie Lincoln—brig, (of Waldoboro,) bound east, Aug. 26, lat. 47 46, lon. 44 16.

John Clark—ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, Sept. 8, lat. 40 45, lon. 67 22.

Northampton—ship, from Liverpool, July 25, for Philadelphia; Aug. 29, lat. 37, lon. 38 40.

Ocean Bride—ship, from Boston for Melbourne; Sept. 5, lat. 40 48, lon. 66 44.

Orinoco—fishing schr., (of Plymouth,) 4 men out, had 23,000 fish; Aug. 23, lat. 44 24, lon. 59 60.

P. J. Baker—schr., (of Brookhaven, bound to New-Orleans; Sept. 10.

Pearl—whaling bark, 28 mos. out, for New-London, Sept. 9, by pilot-boat C. H. Marshall, No. 3.

Scotia—ship, (of Baltimore,) from Rotterdam for Baltimore; Sept. 9, lat. 40 30, lon. 62 20.

Victory—U. S. gunboat, from Beaufort, N. C., for Wilmington, N. C., lat. 33 30, lon. 76 45.

Wm. Wirt—ship, hence, bound south; Sept. 9, lat. 39, lon. 74.

Young Darrell—Br. ship, from Cardiff for New-York; Aug. 23, lat. 42, lon. 57.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Spain Aug. 2, brig A. R. Patterson, from Baltimore, disg.

Sld. from Grand Cay Aug. 26, brig Penitent, for Holmes' Hole. No Am. vessels in port Sept. 2.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, Sept 2—In port, ships J. P. Whitney, Avery, from New Orleans for New-York, damaged by collision with brig Wappoo, repairing; bark Sparkling Sea, Munson, ldg. army stores; brigs Wappoo, Williamson, Cardenas for New-York, repairing; Fanny, Lovenberg, ballasting for New-York; J. W. Sawyer, Leighton, from Boston, ice; schrs. R. R. Howlett, Somers, Philadelphia, coal; Florida, Mott, New-York, vegetables; Magnet, *Pierce, Nassau, fruit; Ventress, Roberts, Harbor Island,* fruit; W. R. Beebe, Hickerson, New-York, lumber.

Prize vessels in port, cases not decided—Br. stmr. Adela, Walker, prize to Quaker City; Columbia, prize to Santiago; rebel stmr. Union, (of Galveston,) 300 bales cotton; schr. Aurelia, (of Galveston,) assorted cargo, from Havana. These two last were captured by gunboat James S. Chambers, Capt. Munson, in a cruise of one week.

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MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rich household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., removed from a private house for convenience of sale, consisting of, in part, as follows: Velvet, Brussels and tapestry, 3 suites of carved rosewood furniture in brocatelle, black walnut furniture in reps, elegant satin brocade window curtains, carved rosewood etageres, rosewood armoire bedsteads and bureaus, rich bronze and ormolu clock and candelabras, Bohemian glassware, bronze groups and statuettes, rosewood centre and side tables, French plate pier mirrors, lounges, chairs, enamelled bedroom furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, oak hat stand, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, worsted brocatelle and lace window curtains, stair carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair rods, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware and kitchen utensils. At 12 o'clock, rosewood 6⅔ octave pianoforte made by Chickering, of superior tone. Also, [illegible]